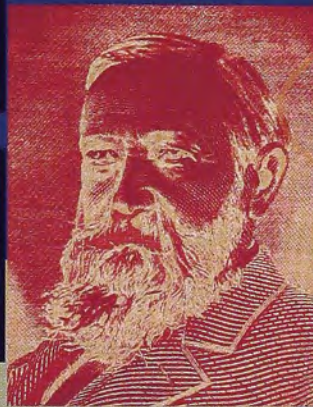
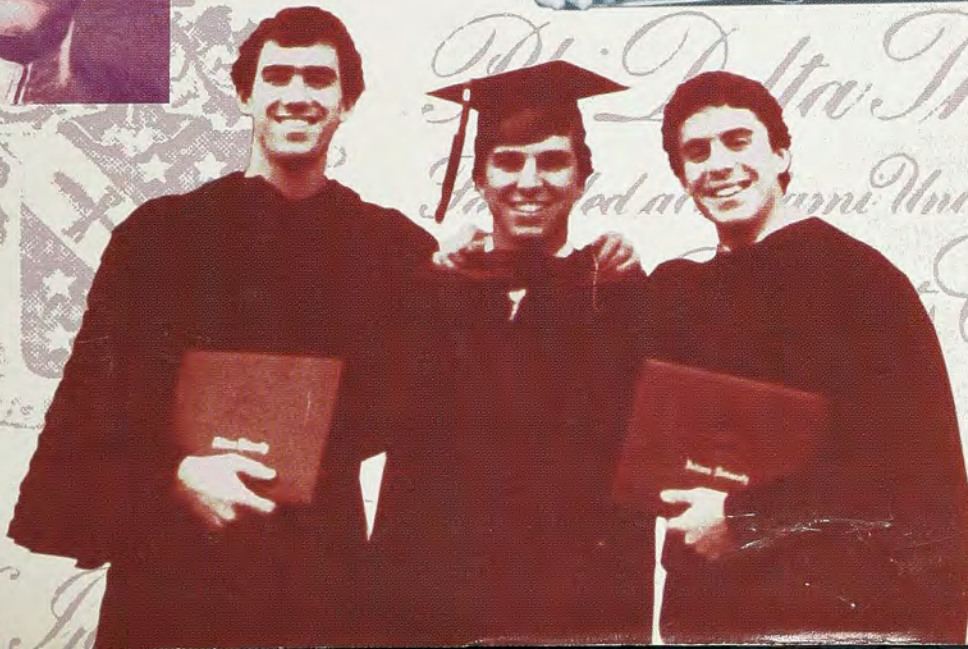
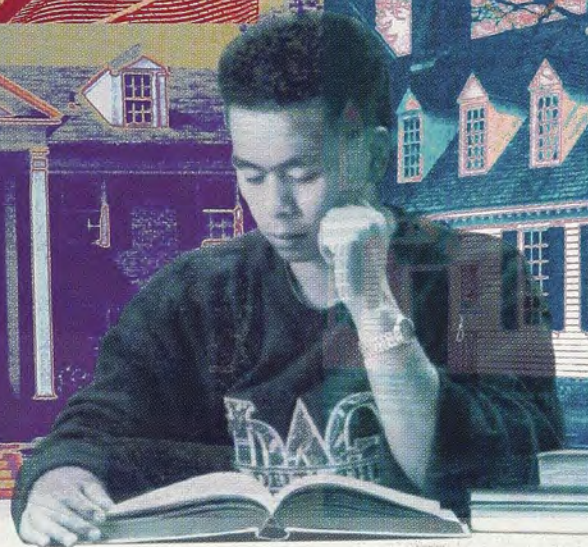
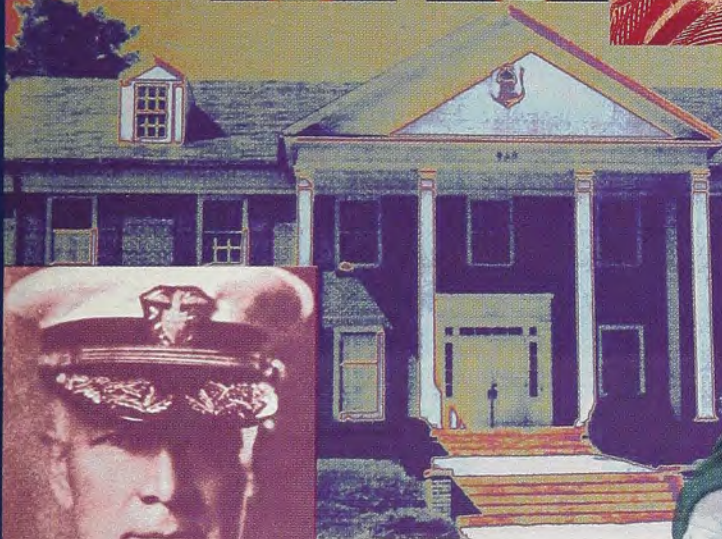


# PHI DELTA THETA AT 150 IN THE BOND

*I will strive in all ways to transmit  
the Fraternity to those who  
may follow after, not only not less,  
than it was transmitted to me.*



*Φικεια*



*Phi Delta Theta Fraternity  
Founded at Miami University, December 26, 1840*

*Certify that*

**By Ritter Collett**  
**Ohio University '42**

*Was In*

*190 by the Chair*







In memory of  
Big Al McFadyen

Ruth Collett

2/14/01















# In The Bond: Phi Delta Theta at 150

by Ritter Collett  
Ohio University, 1942

Landfall Press, Dayton, Ohio  
1998



In The Bond:  
Phi Delta Theta at 150

by Ritter Collett, Ohio University 1942

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Published by Landfall Press, Inc., 5171 Chapin St., Dayton, Ohio 45429



## Dedication

This book is dedicated to every man who has signed The Bond over the last 150 years and to those who will sign it in the next 150.



## Acknowledgments

It would have been impossible to complete this work without the full cooperation of the Oxford headquarters staff.

Executive Vice President Bob Biggs gave carte blanche approval to probe the archives, preserved in a king-sized bank-style safe which offers fire protection for irreplaceable material.

Rob Pasquinucci, the director of communications, was an enthusiastic volunteer from day one. He went the extra mile in tracking down needed artwork and provided pictures and caption material right up to the moment the manuscript went to press. Conrad Thiede, the director of alumni services, compiled the up-to-date roster of chapters and other information.

Executive Vice President Emeritus Bob Miller was invaluable as a consultant as was Rusty Richardson, president of the Foundation, and his assistant, Carmalieta Dellinger Jenkins.

Every member of the clerical staff, but particularly Laurie Rosenberger and Cindy Morgan, willingly accommodated frequent calls from the author to plunge into the computers to provide dates, names and spellings.

Information on Miami University history was provided by Bob Howard from outside our ranks but within the Miami Triad. Howard is an historian for the University and Beta Theta Pi.

Boothe Malone (Auburn '74), the historian for Alabama Beta, offered and provided art from his chapter.

Finally, the author's wife, Jean, a Sigma Kappa, provided typing and editing as she is eminently qualified to do with her background as a journalist.





## Preface

The concept of a Fraternity history to be published in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial of the Fraternity was initiated in 1990 by members of the General Council and General Headquarters staff.

As the idea was further developed, one critical question was asked, "Who would author the history?"

The answer was obvious — Ritter Collett (Ohio University '42), not only a dedicated Phi Delta Theta alumnus, but a gifted writer as well.

He has published six other books and has had a distinguished career as a sports writer and editor that culminated with his induction into the Writer's Wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The hours he has labored in putting together this special account of our first 150 years are inestimable. It is with great care and love that Brother Collett has prepared for all his brother Phis and friends this journey through the years of our creation and evolution as a premier college fraternity throughout North America.

This history is a wonderful document of what we are, where we have been, and it will also give us direction as we move into the future and the next 150 years.

Everyone associated with Phi Delta Theta should enjoy *In The Bond: Phi Delta Theta At 150* as we commemorate the vision of timeless ideals, including friendship, sound learning and rectitude that were established for us by six young men at Miami University in 1848.

It is hoped this work will cause you to reflect for yourself the role that Phi Delta Theta has played in your life, recalling the many cherished memories.

Robert A. Biggs  
Executive Vice President  
Oxford, Ohio  
June 1998



## *I Believe*

*I believe in the college fraternity,  
creator of friendships.*

*I believe in its quick sympathies,  
and its helping hand*

*I believe in its brave idealism,  
stirring every valiant emotion,  
rousing every potential talent.*

*I believe in its compelling drive  
for sound scholarship  
for genuine culture,  
for clear-eyed honesty,  
for business integrity.*

*I believe in the college fraternity,  
maker of men.*

by Arthur R. Priest, Executive Secretary  
Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, 1921-1937

## Author's Note

Journeying through Phi Delta Theta's first 150 years was a fascinating experience in putting this book together.

The journey was made much easier thanks to Walter B. Palmer's monumental effort to preserve our heritage with the publication of his history in 1906.

Then came Walter E. Havighurst's 1973 update that brought the author into his own era.

It would be very difficult for anyone who has never had the privilege of examining the Palmer book to appreciate the depth of his research. It was almost a lifetime effort on the part of this dedicated brother in The Bond.

Palmer's book, long out of print, and with surviving copies a true treasure, offered 930 pages in small type. It was originally written in longhand on yellow sheets and preserved without the assistance of copiers.

Our history comes alive as we discover that our Fraternity survived in the beginning through the efforts of individual members.

It was well into the 20th century before we were able to afford a central office with a professional staff. Although Palmer must have included all of the men in the last century who kept Phi Delta Theta alive, as we grew it became impossible to do so.

It is almost inevitable that some Phis may feel offended that their names do not appear in this book. It can only be said that they must accept being saluted in an anonymous, general tribute to those who have contributed.

My own experience in becoming a Phi is certainly not uncommon. I suspect many of you can relate to it out of your own lives.

When I enrolled at Ohio University in the fall of 1938, I was out of a small town in southern Ohio with no knowledge whatsoever of a fraternity and what it stood for.



I was introduced to the wonders — and they seemed exactly that — of a collegiate brotherhood by Ohio Gamma officers and upperclassmen.

Norton Scott pinned the *Phikeia* button on my lapel and Charles (Dixie) Furr, Jerre Blair, Monk Montgomery, Bill Silas and Fred Frazier became my role models.

I remember the excitement of meeting alumni who came back for homecoming and visited the chapter house. I remember everyone donning coats, white shirts, and ties for the visit of the Province President.

Graduation rolled me right into World War II but when I emerged as a civilian, getting back to homecoming in 1946 was a priority to renew what were to be lifetime friendships.

After graduation there is much satisfaction to be had by keeping in contact with your chapter and helping out however one can. Phi Delta Theta can be a meaningful factor as you journey through life.

Phi Delta Theta enjoys excellent leadership in the executive staff, the General Council and province presidents and other volunteer members.

But the heart of it for each of us is to truly “enjoy life through the help and society of others.”

Let the “voices of Eternal Praise” echo in all of us.

Ritter Collett (Ohio University '42)

Dayton, Ohio

December, 1997



# What We Are



*Arthur R. Priest (De Pauw '91) became our first executive secretary in 1921 and served until 1937.*



*Paul C. Beam (Indiana-Illinois '25) took over until his untimely death in 1955.*

Phi Delta Theta seems to be sailing into the 21st century with the restrained confidence that it is now an integral and firmly established force in American education and society.

In its first 150 years, the Fraternity founded by six intelligent, serious-minded young men on a lonely and wintry December night long ago has survived wars, depressions, changing social and cultural patterns, administrative, faculty and general public opposition along with our own indiscretions and lapses in judgment.

As this is being written, Phi Delta Theta has 180 active chapters, more than 200,000 men who have signed The Bond, \$5 million in assets, a solid core of active alumni and a competent and dedicated administrative staff.

Through most of the first century, our Fraternity survived and grew thanks to the volunteer leadership of alumni activists who cared. In 1918, the General Council employed its first salaried assistant to look after the growing work of necessary correspondence and to centralize all record keeping.

In 1921, Arthur R. Priest (De Pauw '91) became the first executive secretary and the first Central Office came into being in 1923. These details are described in our chronological history that follows.

The Central Office became General Headquarters in 1927 when it was anchored on the campus of Miami University only a booming golf shot from where we were founded.

We have had only four executive officers, starting with Priest who served from 1921 until 1937 when Paul C. Beam (Indiana-Illinois '25) took over until his untimely death in 1955.

Robert J. Miller (New Mexico '50) enjoyed the longest continuous service, directing the Fraternity from 1955 until his retirement in 1991. Robert A. Biggs (Georgia Southern '76) followed and is into his seventh year as this book was put together.



From its humble beginning just after World War I, the headquarters staff in recent years has grown to a complement of 24 men and women with divisions and responsibilities structured as a modern business best illustrated by the accompanying diagram.

The use of the term “restrained confidence” in introducing our study was based on the fact that recurrent challenges have had to be dealt with by each generation.

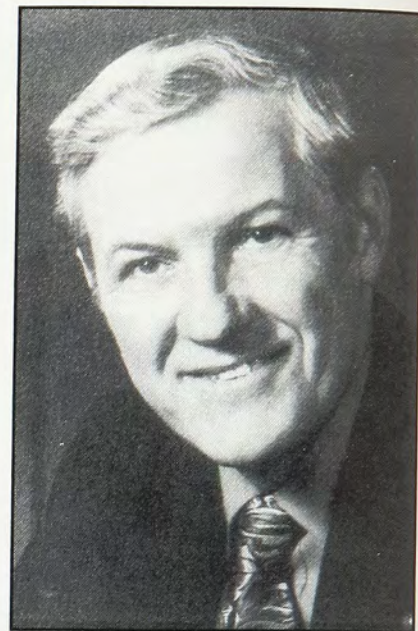
Paul Beam found himself facing situations that would not have occurred to Arthur Priest.

Bob Miller, who served 36 years in office, encountered obstacles that a decade or two earlier would never have surfaced.

Through the 1990s, Bob Biggs has had to deal with situations that would not have been foreseen in the 1970s.

“I was called to testify in court in legal actions against the Fraternity only twice,” Miller said. “Bob Biggs testified more often in his first six months than I did in all my years.”

We need to examine the two overriding issues of risk management and substance abuse before we turn back the clock to 1848.



*Robert J. Miller (New Mexico '50)  
served the longest as executive officer,  
from 1955 to his retirement in 1991.*

# The Issues

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Early in the 1980s, and perhaps a few years earlier, Fraternity leaders took notice that the waves of litigation surfacing everywhere in our society could make our chapters and general officers vulnerable to complaints of any kind.

Any accident on Fraternity property, any charge of racism or sexism, any real or imagined discrimination could trigger such actions.

“When I was director of chapter services, it became apparent that our chapters were either uninsured or under-insured,” Executive Vice President Bob Biggs explained.

Each chapter was asked to submit a certificate of insurance coverage and it turned out none of them was adequately covered. So the General Council voted to establish a mandatory insurance program.

“It had to be all-inclusive, so that each chapter, every active member, every volunteer, every staff member, anyone involved in Fraternity activities had to be protected,” Biggs went on.

The mandatory insurance program took effect in 1984 under the direction of William R. “Rusty” Richardson (Tampa ’80), then handling alumni affairs out of General Headquarters. He negotiated the initial policy with a Colorado insurance firm that specialized in fraternity business.

“We billed the initial cost to individual chapters at \$12 per man,” explained Richardson, who moved up in 1997 to succeed the retiring Bob Miller as president of the Foundation.

By the 1996-97 school year, each chapter was assessed \$140 per man to cover the annual \$1.2 million cost of the insurance.

To emphasize the need to keep current on liability potential, Richardson made a trip to London in 1992 to meet with the underwriters of the policy, operating under the worldwide umbrella of Lloyds of London.

*Phi Delta Theta is pledged to eradicate the number one campus problem: alcohol abuse.*



Several fraternities are involved in the Lloyds group and it was recommended to Biggs that he make the same overseas trip in 1995. That adds an increase in the administrative budget to keep abreast of the trends and tactics.

While Biggs doesn't feel at liberty to be specific about many of his legal appearances, it is evident that this era of "political correctness" on many campuses has created a situation in which undergraduate chapter leaders need to be aware of how to conduct their affairs.

Anyone familiar with some of the frivolous areas of dispute will have some idea of potential pitfalls for fraternity groups.

"An awful lot of our time at headquarters is now concerned with risk management," Biggs pointed out. "We have had 40 allegations to which we've had to respond, which put me in legal situations at a time I would have liked to be dealing with other matters. I've been asked why so much emphasis is placed on risk management. The answer is that if we are to continue to grow, our campus leaders must be familiar with policies and procedures."

While risk management concerns will keep the fraternity world on the defense, Phi Delta Theta has moved front and center on the offense against the evils of alcohol and other substance abuses.

Alcohol has been in the picture since the earliest days, as evidenced by the first expulsion trial at Ohio Alpha in 1851, the third year of the Fraternity. The problem has never gone away, but the ebb and flow of intensity has given that illusion at times.

The term "binge drinking" has come into our national consciousness in the 1990s as college administrators are determined to eradicate it from their schools. In the early fall of 1997, two campus deaths from alcohol poisoning at different schools made headlines across the country and triggered a reaction of critical comment on national television and radio.

Earlier in the year, Phi Delta Theta made national headlines of its own when the General Council voted to eliminate alcohol from chapter facilities by the year 2000. That action taken in February of 1997 is being pushed vigorously by General Council President Robert B. Deloian (Arizona State '66).

"While alcohol is the most visible culprit, substance free covers the entire spectrum — marijuana, cocaine, crack, whatever," Biggs explained.

"Alcohol and drugs have been involved in many of our risk management cases," he added. "We have also lost several chapters that couldn't control their social events."

*End of alcohol in all  
chapter facilities by the  
year 2000 voted by  
General Council in 1997.*





*Indiana Alpha's 1996 Little 500 winners: Dan Possley, Mike Krueger, Joel McKay and Rob Rhamy (holding trophy) are flanked by 1982 coach Alan Smith (left) and 1982 winner Jim Mahaffey.*

Of all the insurance claims filed against Phi Delta Theta up to the middle of 1997, 53 percent were alcohol related. Claims settled by insurance resulted in payouts of more than \$5.5 million.

"The first open discussion of the Fraternity committing itself to a substance-free chapter policy took place at the 1996 Convention," Biggs went on. "Of course, a number of us had talked about whether it would be feasible to move in that direction.

"We knew that there would be both alumni and undergraduate resistance, and we realized we would have to overcome that. My own expectations were that it might come to a floor vote at the 1998 Convention. But the feeling of the General Council was strongly in favor of the idea and by unanimous vote decided it had the authority to act."

The experience of Indiana Alpha, which went through a "trial by fire" in deciding to make the chapter substance free, encouraged the GC members in that direction.

Indiana Alpha at Indiana University is the second oldest chapter and actually the oldest in the point of continuous operation. The chapter was in trouble going into the 1994-95 school year.

The house needed repairs and alumni financial support had been melting away. Scholarship averages were down and the chapter had a reputation of being a great place to party.

When several pledges filed a complaint against excessive hazing that reached the General Headquarters, the General Council directed the charter be surrendered and be put in escrow until changes were made.



Chapter adviser William F. Laut (Indiana '80) and house corporation chairman James O. Kneisley (Indiana '59) swung into action and enlisted several other local alumni including Province President Fred S. Dunn (Indiana '64 ).

A substance-free house policy was set in motion. Each member and Phikeia was interviewed individually and given the option of signing a pledge to support the substance abuse policy or resign. A few members were asked to resign without being given the option.

Although membership declined to the extent that there were not enough men living in the house (80 beds) to support it, the chapter — with new officers — limped through the rest of the year.

The chapter rebounded quickly with a strong pledge class in September. The new members liked the idea of the house being made more conducive to study. At the start of the 1996-97 year, the chapter was up to full strength.

The climax of the recovery year found the Phi Delt bicycle team winning the prestigious "Little 500" race in April for the first time since 1982.

The Little 500 is probably the best known and biggest intramural event in the collegiate world. It was the subject of a popular movie *Breaking Away* in 1981 and has been seen nationally on ESPN and CBS television.

The cycling effort that was sparked by seniors Joel McKay and Dan Possley was evidence to the campus that Indiana Alpha was prospering with its substance-free message.

The success at Indiana provided the impetus for General Council President Bob Deloian to vigorously push the substance-free program.

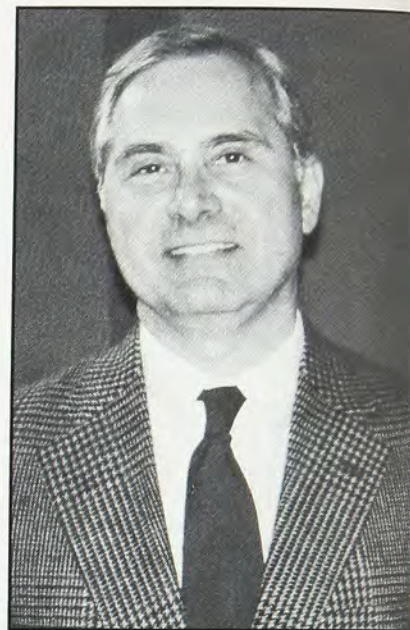
Dr. Deloian practices dentistry in Denver. "Bob works three days a week at his practice and the other four for Phi Delta Theta," Biggs says, somewhat facetiously, praising his involvement.

The General Council and headquarters staff anticipate some problems bringing the full Fraternity into compliance in the next two years.

"We're very optimistic, however, that we will make it work," Biggs says. "We anticipate much discussion during the next several years."

With its strong stand against hazing, its alcohol-free goal and a commitment to scholarship, the Fraternity seems to be moving closer to its roots.

But that is ahead. Now it is time to turn back to 1848 and travel the history road.



*General Council President Robert B. Deloian (Arizona State '66) is vigorously pushing the fight against substance abuse.*



# The System

The collegiate fraternity system that we know today evolved from the literary societies at the few institutions of higher learning that existed in the late 18th century in the original 13 colonies.

The first such society to adopt the Greek letter system by which fraternities and sororities are now identified was Phi Beta Kappa on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia.

By coincidence, Phi Beta Kappa came into being in late 1776, the year our nation was created with the Declaration of Independence.

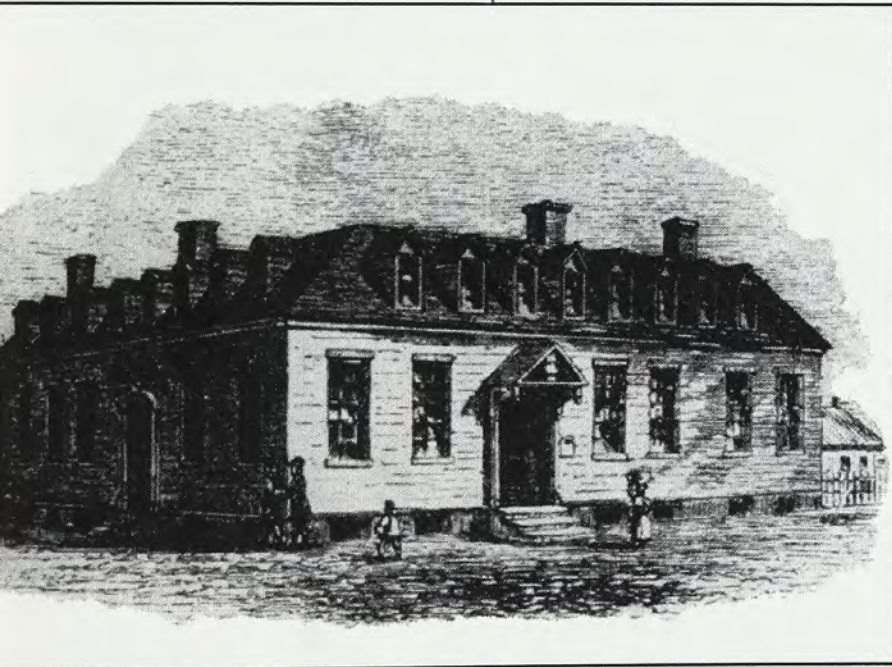
The five founders of Phi Beta Kappa adopted a constitution with an “oath of fidelity” December 5, 1776 and shortly thereafter initiated four new members.

It took nearly a half century before another Greek letter organization came into being.

In the meantime, societies at Yale, Harvard and Princeton, describing themselves as “associations for intellectual improvement” took up the Phi Beta Kappa name but there was no formal association. The Phi Beta Kappa honor society as we know it today did evolve from the original group at William and Mary.

The square gold latchkey proudly worn by members over the years was designed by the founding group. But the emergence of Phi Beta Kappa as we know it today took different turns, not germane to our study of the history of Phi Delta Theta.

If there is a campus which can lay claim to being the birthplace



*The Old Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, Virginia, where Phi Beta Kappa was founded in 1776.*



of fraternities, it would be Union College in Schenectady, New York, where the Kappa Alpha Society came into being in 1825. It was the first group to have its constitution held in secrecy and the first to have signs of salutation and recognition, as well as secret initiation rites and codes.

Sigma Phi and Delta Phi were both organized on the Union campus in 1827 and three more followed. Psi Upsilon (1833) and Chi Psi (1841) and Theta Delta Chi (1847) brought to six the groups that called Union home.

Alpha Delta Phi was established at Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, in 1832 and its initial expansion was to become the first fraternity on the Miami University campus.

The early fraternities at Miami were known then as the first in the “far west” — the term appearing in Walter B. Palmer’s monumental history of our Fraternity in 1906.

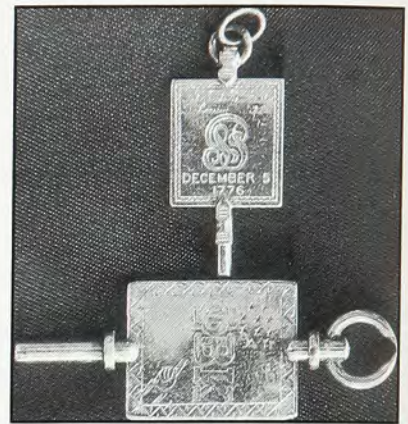
Alpha Delta Phi prospered as the first fraternity in 1835 “west of the Alleghenies” and was followed by Beta Theta Pi (1839) on the Oxford campus.

It is necessary here to point out that both Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi were suspended for five years (1847-1852), during which time Phi Delta Theta was founded to become the oldest continuously operating fraternity on campus.

The famous Miami Triad consisting of Phi Delta Theta, Beta Theta Pi and Sigma Chi (founded in 1855) remain three of the largest fraternities and anchors of the movement.

As higher education followed the expanding frontier toward and across the Mississippi River, many more fraternities were founded in the last half of the 19th century on guidelines provided by the established older fraternities.

It was the Miami Triad groups that were most active in not only expanding themselves but serving as the models for the establishment of new ones.



*Phi Beta Kappa was founded December 5, 1776. This key belonged to Arthur R. Priest, who earned it from the honor society in 1891.*

*The famous Miami Triad — Phi Delta Theta, Beta Theta Pi and Sigma Chi — all founded at Miami, remain three of the largest and most influential fraternities.*



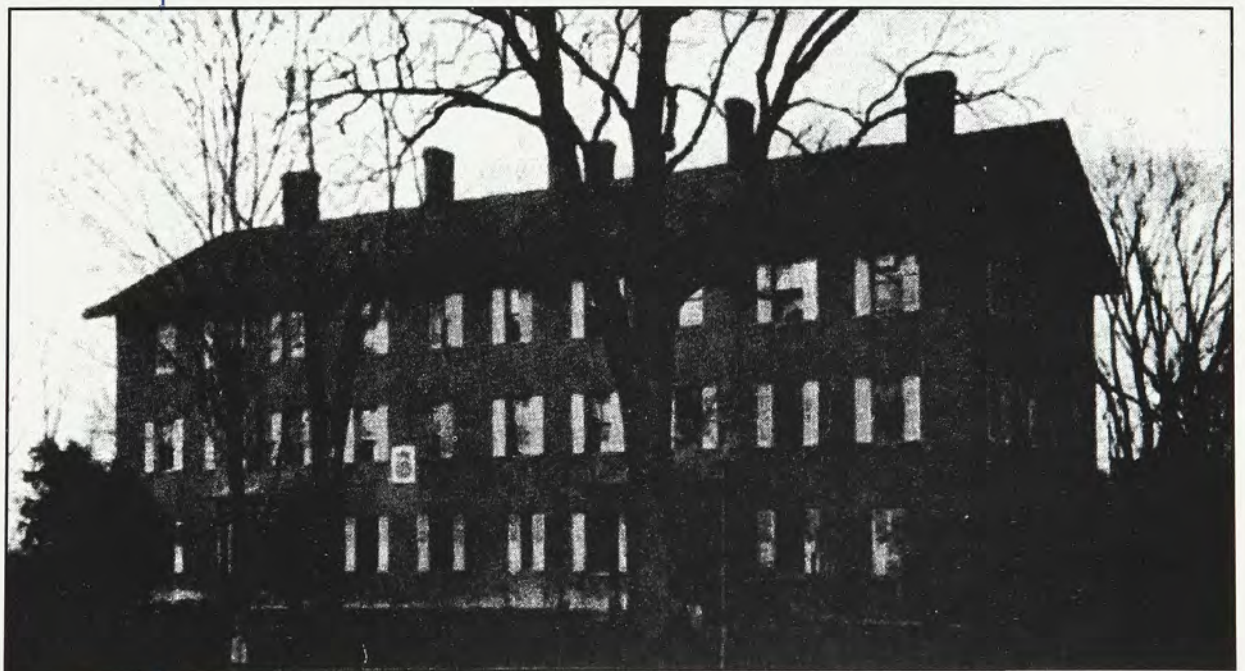
# Old Miami

Miami University, which gave birth to Phi Delta Theta, dates its own birth as 1809, the year it was chartered by the Ohio legislature. However, it did not function as a four-year institution until it graduated its first class in 1826.

The act of the legislature also set aside land for the creation of the village of Oxford, named after the great British institution of higher learning.

The land was part of an original parcel of 321,682 acres granted by Congress and signed by President George Washington to John Cleve Symmes in 1794 with a provision that six sections (about six square miles) be set aside for an academy.

The Miami campus in 1824, when the enrollment was 58 students, consisted of three red brick buildings with North and South Halls facing west toward the village square. The third and largest building, called Main, faced north between the other two buildings and the square, giving the campus a triangular effect.



*The Old North dormitory as it appeared circa 1900. The room to the left of the plaque was Wilson's. Morrison occupied the room directly below.*





*The center of the campus today is anchored by two of the same three buildings as in 1848. Often refurbished and sometimes renamed, these venerable structures help maintain the continuity of tradition.*

Miami remained unchanged until after the Civil War. The same three buildings, although refurbished and renamed and, in Harrison Hall's case, rebuilt, anchor the center of the campus today.

The school had a three-man faculty in 1824, headed by the first president, the Rev. R. H. Bishop who taught logic, moral philosophy and religious courses.

Bishop was born in Scotland in 1777 and came to the United States in 1802. He taught at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky before he came to Miami.

A fourth member was added to the faculty in 1828 and there were six in teaching roles in the 1831-32 school year when the enrollment exceeded 200 for the first time.

What was life like in the early days of Old Miami at the time the six founders of Phi Delta Theta were enrolled?

The only public transportation in or out of Oxford was a stagecoach which offered a daily trip south to Hamilton and on to Cincinnati or north to Eaton where an east-west stage operated toward Columbus, the state capital.

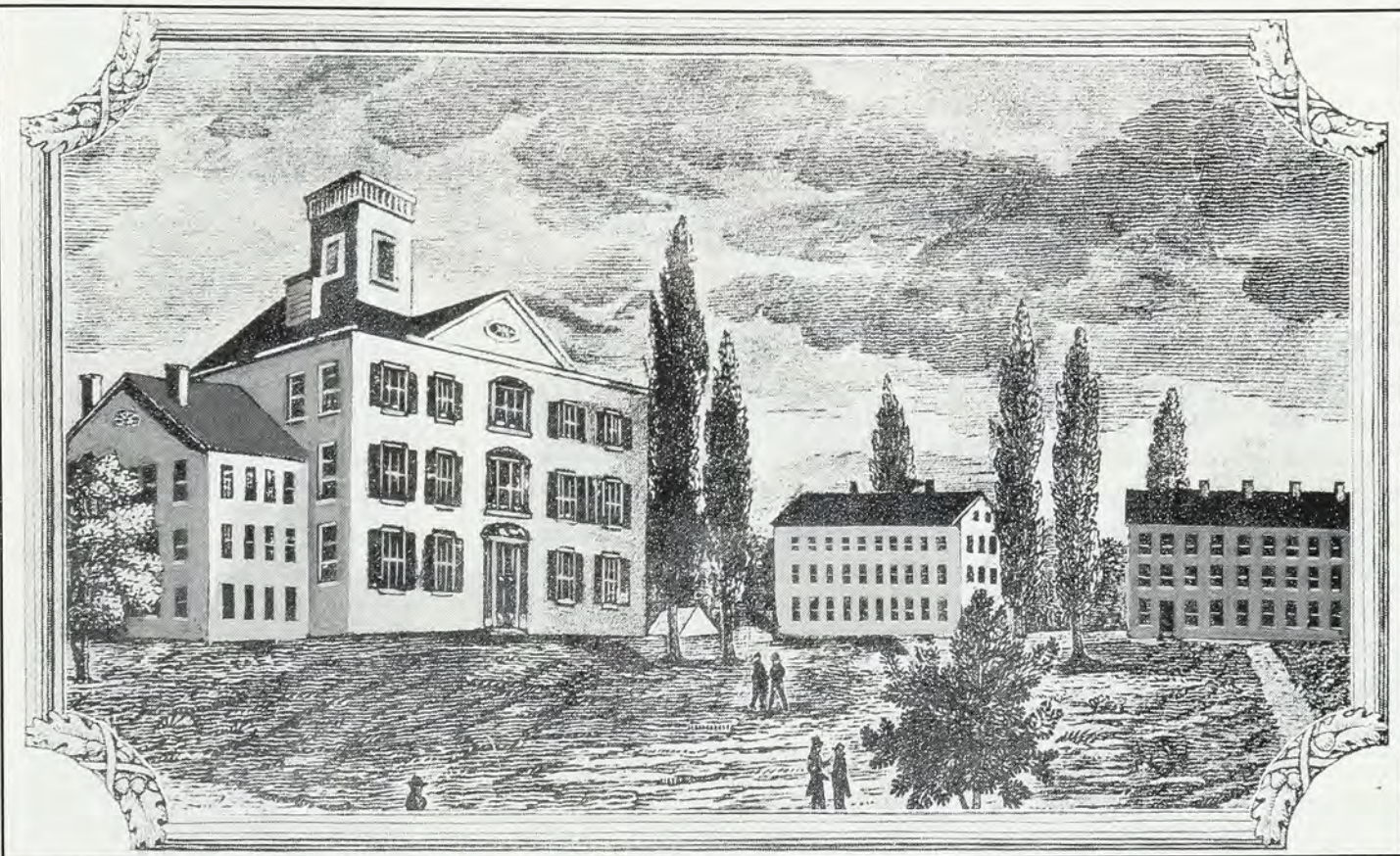
The roads were rutted and often no more than a trail through the woods. Travel was impossible in heavy snow and the coach would likely bog down in mud, forcing the passengers to help push it free onto solid ground. It was slow and uncomfortable travel.

To illustrate the problem of travel, when stagecoach service was opened between Dayton and Cincinnati in the late 1820s, the 55-mile trip required an overnight stay in Hamilton.

As to how the students lived, we borrow this sentence from Walter Havighurst's 1973 history of the Fraternity:

*"In the old dorms, students slept, studied, lounged, dressed, chopped wood to cook their meals and plotted against the faculty."*





*The Miami University campus  
circa 1850 from an old wood cut.*

Water was drawn from the college well via an oaken bucket and a rope. Firewood was stacked on the stair landings, as well as a basket of corn cobs for sanitary reasons.

Student activities as we know them in the 20th century didn't exist. Miami was a school for men with no opportunity for social contact or interaction with the opposite sex.

There were no athletics, no organized recreation, a minimum of social gatherings. There was no theatrical interest but music was part of the culture. The University did not have its own orchestra but Oxford had a town band in which Miami students were certain to be involved.

The decade between 1830 and 1840 was one of steady growth for the school. The Miami catalogue for 1834 lists 211 students from 15 states, attesting to the lofty reputation the school was acquiring.

The 1840s turned into a troubled decade for Miami, the problem developing with the arrival of the Rev. E. B. McMaster, the third president. McMaster, who had been president of Hanover College, was a strict disciplinarian and he immediately took issue with the literary societies even though they provided the main social contact among the students.

In taking on the literary groups which held meetings on Friday evenings to debate, exchange information and recite poetry



and original compositions, McMaster seemed to be working against the educational values the students were supposed to be developing.

Naturally, the president would have frowned on the two fraternities then on campus — Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi. They were existing but operated *sub rosa*.

Miami enrollment dropped to 110 in the 1847-48 school year and there were only 11 members of the graduation class.

The crisis by which historians credit saving the school, in a perverse way, developed in January, 1848 and is known in Miami history as the Great Snow Rebellion.

The evening of January 12, a dozen or so students had gone into the town square to attend a prayer meeting. A heavy snow had been falling all day. When they headed back to their rooms, someone came up with the idea of rolling a huge snowball and propping it against the door of the chapel in Main building.

Before long most of the other students came out to join in the fun. A huge amount of snow was piled against recitation room doors and snow was piled to a considerable depth on the inside of the main door. Doorways would hardly have been heated overnight.

The building was barricaded which forced the cancellation of classes the next day.

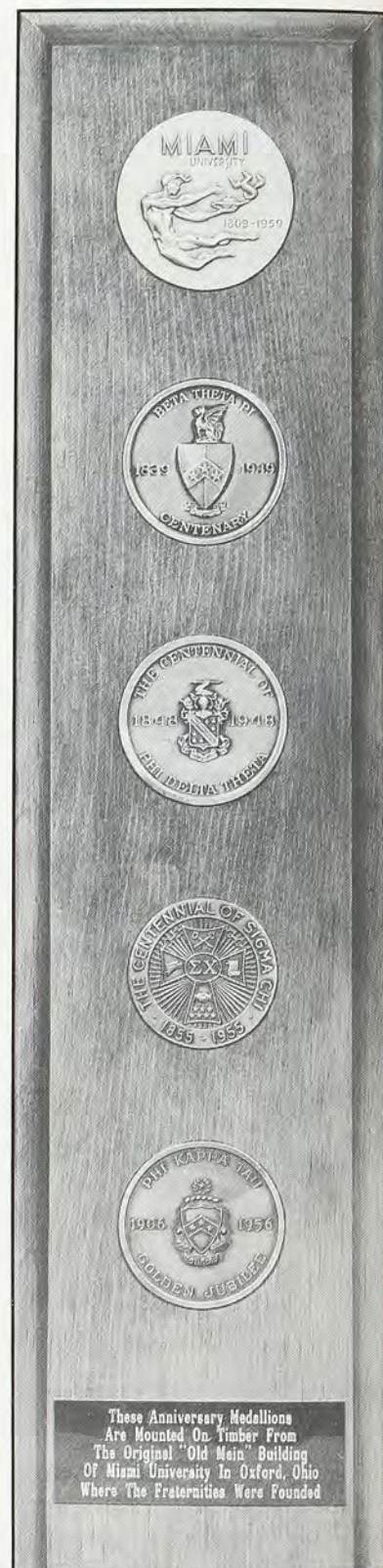
President McMaster was sent into a towering rage as the faculty and janitor struggled to open the buildings. But the students weren't through. On the second night they nailed the doors shut.

In the aftermath, each man was summoned to be interviewed individually by the faculty. Some confessed while others remained defiant. The toll was 46 students expelled with the senior class reduced from 20 to nine. Most of the members of the two fraternities were in the expelled group, thus effectively closing them down.

Thus only 68 students were enrolled at the beginning of the 1848-49 school year. Church authorities were already engaged in ousting the controversial McMaster and bringing in a successor with a different and friendlier approach.

The fourth Miami president was Dr. W. G. Anderson, who had been pastor of a Presbyterian church in Dayton. His friendly and open approach succeeded in regaining the confidence of those on campus and prospective students. Enrollment was up to 266 at the start of the 1853-54 school year.

The birth of Phi Delta Theta, the only surviving fraternity on campus until 1852, thus coincided with the rebirth of Miami University into the outstanding educational institution it is today.



These Anniversary Medallions  
Are Mounted On Timber From  
The Original "Old Main" Building  
Of Miami University In Oxford, Ohio  
Where The Fraternities Were Founded

The founding of these five fraternities on the old Miami campus is memorialized by these medallions mounted on a timber from the original Old Main Building.



# The Founding

As the Christmas holidays approached in 1848, the atmosphere on the Miami campus was gloomy and uncertain.

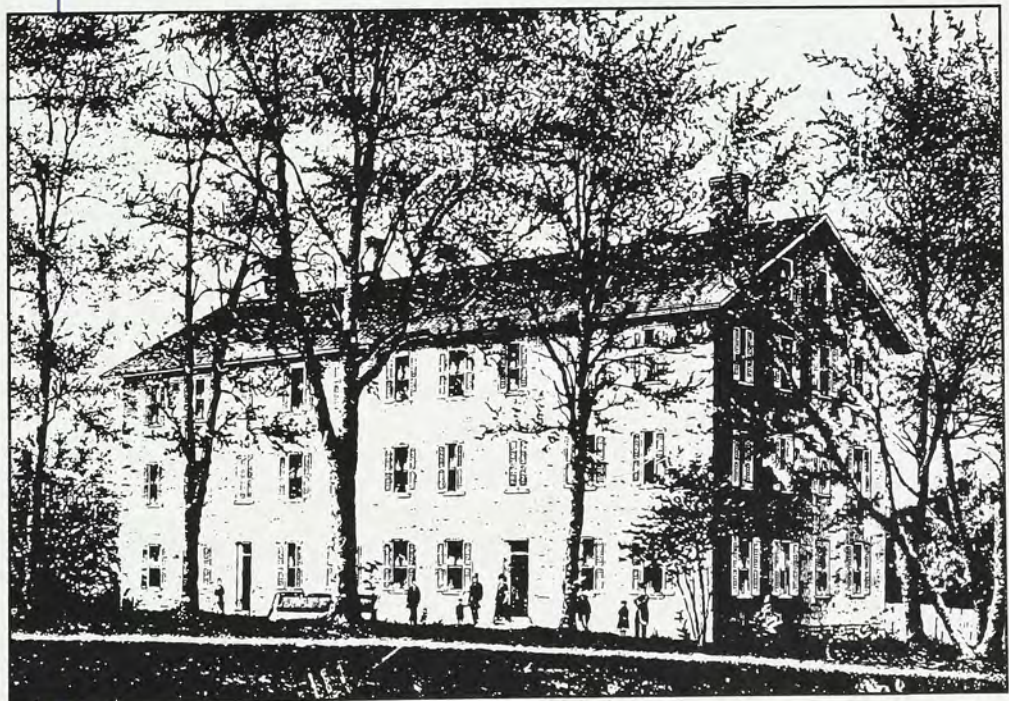
This was the mood in which Robert Morrison, a pretheology major from central Ohio, suggested to a close friend and classmate, John McMillan Wilson, that they consider putting together a new collegiate brotherhood.

From this elemental beginning, Phi Delta Theta evolved into the positive international force for good it has become over the past 150 years.

Morrison and Wilson, thinking in terms of providing a permanent base with growth potential, sought out underclassman they visualized as joining them.

Thus juniors John W. Lindley and Robert T. Drake were approached, as were sophomores Ardivan W. Rodgers and Andrew W. Rogers, all of whom accepted the concept.

All six men were among the depleted ranks of Miami students who did not attempt to go home to join their families for the Christmas holidays because of the difficult travel conditions and bitter winter weather.



*Old North as it appeared at  
Christmas, 1848.*

*I will strive in all ways to  
transmit the Fraternity  
to those who may follow  
after, not only not less,  
but greater than it was  
transmitted to me.*



The need for close companionship had to be evident when the six met the night of December 26, 1848 in Wilson's second floor room in North Hall, directly above Morrison's room. They firmed up their desire to establish a brotherhood.

They met two nights later in the same room to consider an appropriate motto and constitution. Morrison and Wilson put the consensus ideas into terminology that became The Bond that every initiate has signed to become a member of the Fraternity.

On December 30, the "Immortal Six" put their signatures to The Bond in Wilson's room. Their names remain a vital part of the rituals that continue today in every chapter room across the United States and Canada.

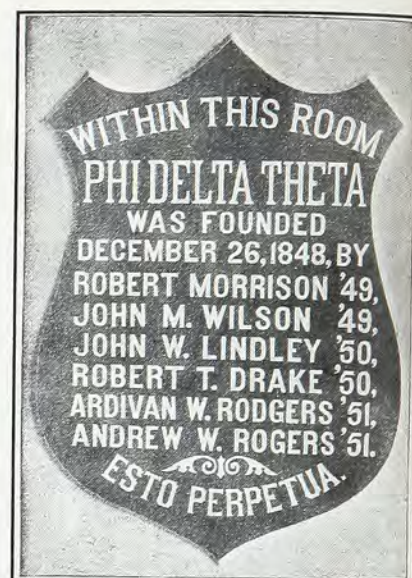
As described by Brother Havighurst in his book, "Every Phi knows them as names repeated by candlelight with a sense of belonging to something old, honorable and beneficent."

Many a Phi Delt brother over the years has to have felt a chill up his spine as he signed The Bond — perhaps the ghosts of the "Immortal Six" honing into their consciousness.

So who were the founders and what were their goals and mission in life?

The answers are best provided in their own words. The following is quoted from "Memorabilia," by Robert Morrison, published in *The Scroll* for November, 1881:

*Our Order was not a whim or fancy freak of children, for at the time of its organization these six men's ages ranged from twenty-two to twenty-six years each. Still further, they were all men of good digestion and sound physical constitution, hence little if anything morbid characterized their views. Is not mens sana generally found in corpore sano? Their private lives were without reproach and above suspicion. Each one was connected with some Church by credible profession of his faith in Christ, though in their membership three denominations were represented. They were conscientious, God-fearing men, and, if so, there was no reason that they should fear men. (In all these statements my indulgent brothers will please remember that I do not allude to myself, unless I say so by name. I happened to be, however, in good company, and in the work they accomplished I had a small share, so that a slight change in Virgil's verse will permit me to say: Quorum pars parva fui.) Being amply illustrated by their subsequent years, it may be said emphatically they were brave men, they were not blusterers, and of course not cowards. They were men of decided convictions; what they believed they adhered to, whether popular or otherwise; they did what they thought to be right, whether friends approved or frowned.*



Tablet at Miami University commemorating founding of Phi Delta Theta, December 26, 1848.



Original badge, designed in 1848.



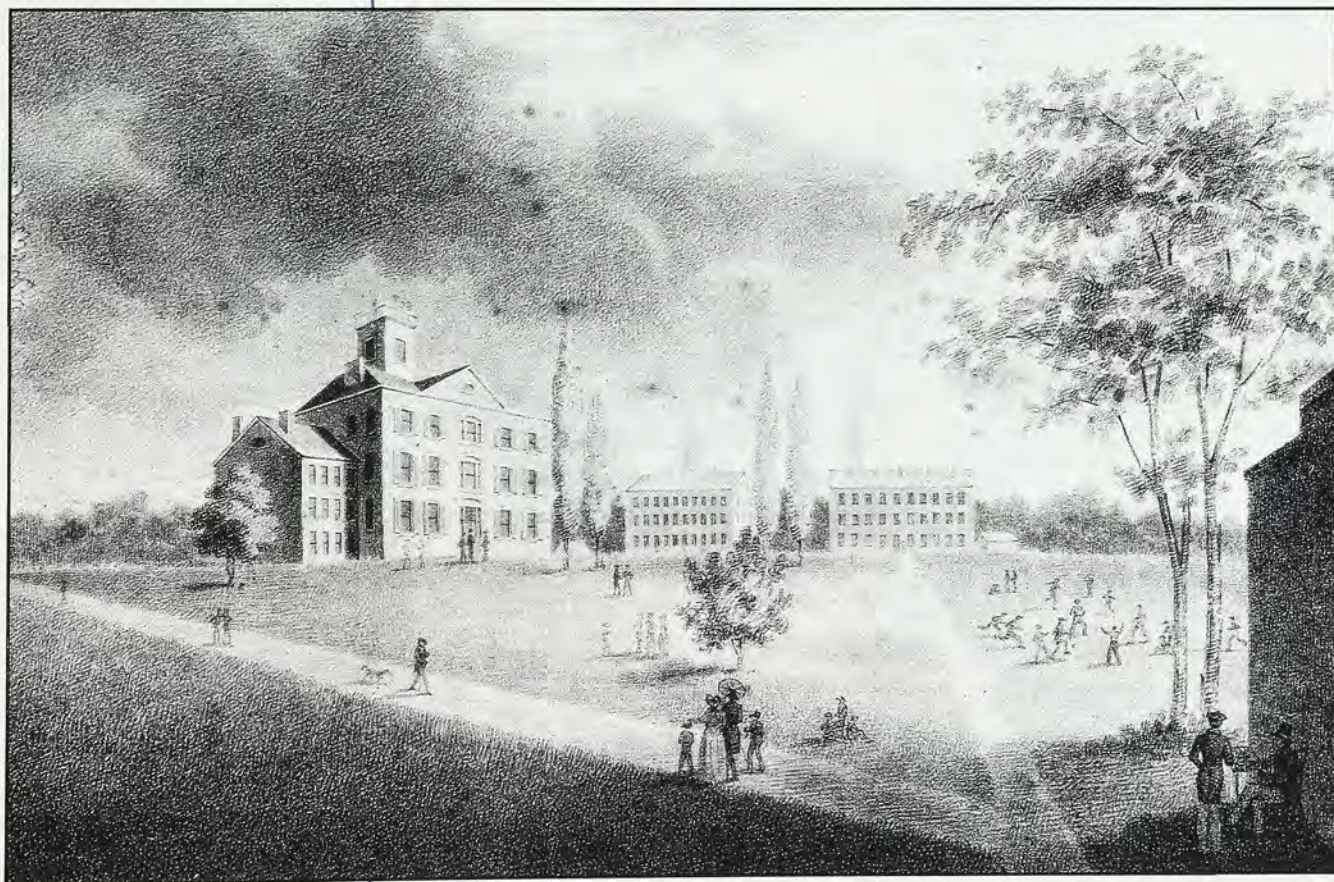


First Coat of Arms, designed in 1865

At the banquet of the Semi-Centennial Convention in 1898, Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D., said in part:

*Who were these Founders? They were six men, four of whom were born in Ohio, one in a county of Indiana adjoining Ohio, and the other in Pennsylvania, the latter also being reared in Ohio. Each was born and reared on a farm. They were early made acquainted with hard working and plain living, but were in no wise injured thereby. They were plain, earnest men, not one of them a genius. Nor was there a crank in their number; their heads were as level and their judgment as cool and correct as the average of good common-sense men. They were not boys. They were men of mature minds and established principles. They were not dyspeptics. Whether they had each mens sana or not, they had every one in mind in corpore sano. They were not soured at the world, as the world had never treated them badly, as they thought. They were all professors of religion, though in three denominations. They were cheerful and companionable people. At the time of the Fraternity's organization, two were seniors, two were juniors, and two were sophomores. In scholarship all of them were above average of good students.*

*Another view of the Old Miami campus about 1850. Old Main is in the foreground with the two dormitory buildings adjacent.*





At the Semi-Centennial Convention banquet, John W. Lindley, said in part:

*I wish to allude to some things in connection with the founding of the Society. There is no doubt of the morality of the young men who founded Phi Delta Theta, and of those who were brought into the Society during its earlier life. All six of the Founders were members of the Church; four of us were members of the Presbyterian Church, one of the Associated Reformed Church, and one of what we then called the Seceders' Church. Three of these men became ministers of the gospel. Brother Morrison lives to represent these three...*

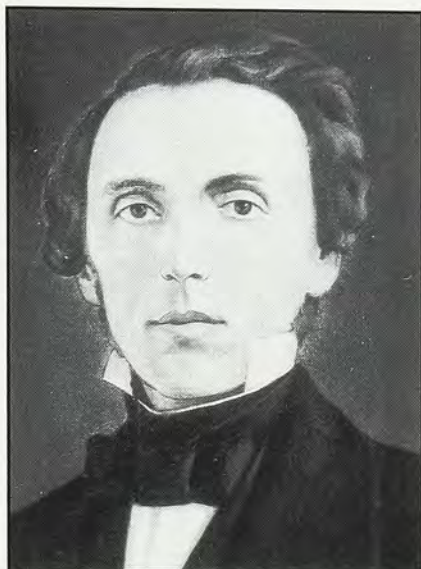
*In regard to the mental calibre of our men, I will allude only to the ability with which all who were concerned in the foundation of the Society performed their work, and the sagacity with which it was carried out. The Bond, which is so perfect a declaration of our principles, shows the ability of those who formulated it. You see today the efforts of the commencement of our work, in the growth of our Society, which is now scattered all over the grand country. You represent here tonight 10,000 members, and Brother Morrison and I in our memories reach way back to fifty years ago when there were only six of us. It is not necessary that I should mention those who were connected with the earlier life of the Society. Our history shows the character of the men who laid out and worked out the plans upon which our organization was based.*



Oldest badge, 1852



# The Immortal Six



*Robert Morrison*

## Robert Morrison

1822 - 1902

Father Morrison was born March 15, 1822 in Greene County, Pennsylvania. He attended Ohio University in the 1839-41 school years and dropped out. He resumed his educational pursuit in 1846 at Miami by which time he was 24 years old.

An exceptional scholar in his years at Old Miami, he graduated *magna cum laude* as well as being valedictorian of the class of 1849.

Morrison's life work was to be in education as a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Upon graduation from Miami, he spent four years in two different seminaries and was ordained in 1854.

He served a number of

parishes in Ohio, Indiana and eventually Missouri, where he spent the later years of his life, combining the ministry with farming.

He did not marry until he was 50 years old in 1872 but sired five children, including a son, Robert Hall Morrison, who was initiated into the Fraternity at the University of Cincinnati in 1907.

He died on the family farm at Fulton, Mo., July 27, 1902 of complications from old age and is buried there.

## John McMillan Wilson

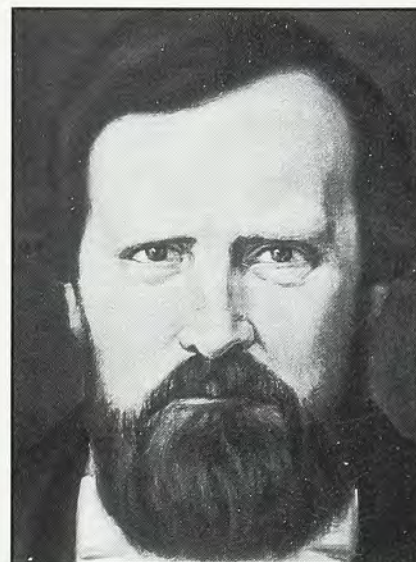
1825 - 1874

He was born in Union County, Indiana, September 10, 1825. Wilson prepped for entering college at the Xenia Academy, Xenia, Ohio, and matriculated at Miami in the fall of 1846.

There he encountered the friends with whom he would join in founding the Fraternity.

Graduating in the class of 1849 with Morrison, the two of them were together at the Presbyterian seminary for the next two years.

He later taught school in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. A throat infection



*John McMillan Wilson*

limited his public speaking ability and he went into business.

He is the only one of the six founders who never married. He died in Benton, Illinois, July 19, 1874 and is buried there.

## John Wolfe Lindley

1826 - 1907

Lindley was the youngest of the Fraternity's six founders but he outlived the others in a long and useful life. He and Robert Morrison were distant cousins.

He was born on the family farm in Union County, Ohio, near Fredericktown. In later life, he came back to the area and was living in the same





*John Wolfe Lindley*

farmhouse where he was born when he died.

Lindley prepped for his college education at the Fredericktown Academy.

After Miami, he went immediately into teaching without church affiliation but was an active Presbyterian layman all his life.

He succeeded Morrison as principal of Poplar Grove Academy in Rutherford County, Tennessee, during the time Morrison was dividing his time between teaching and preparing for his ministry. He remained a teacher during the Civil War and spent six years as principal of the Charleston, Indiana, Female Institute.

Married in 1854, he gave up teaching in the 1860s to devote his time to farming and serving as Justice of the Peace in his home county.

Lindley attended Phi Delta Theta's Province Convention in Cincinnati during Thanksgiving week of 1907 and on the

Wednesday of that week laid the cornerstone of the Phi Delta Theta Memorial Chapter House in Oxford.

When he returned from the trip in a fatigued condition he caught a cold which led to pneumonia.

He died December 17. His grave is in the cemetery at Fredericktown.

## Robert Thompson Drake

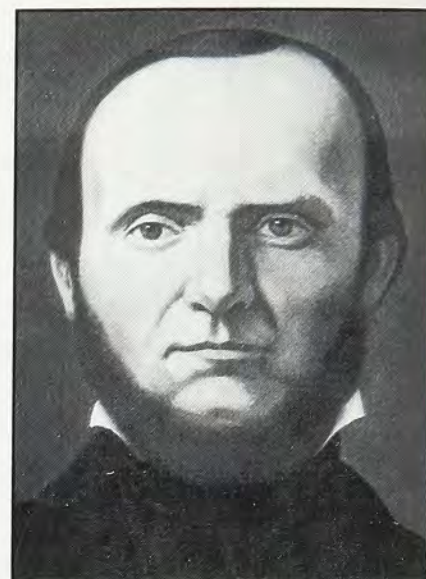
1822 - 1873

Drake was born on a farm at Yellow Springs, Ohio, March 6, 1822 and prepped for college at Germantown Academy in Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, about 30 miles from Oxford.

He matriculated at Miami and graduated in the class of 1850. Like Morrison and Wilson, he became an ordained Presbyterian minister.

Over the years he served in churches, early on in Des Moines, Iowa, before returning to the Ohio area. He was pastor of churches in Troy, Dayton and Manchester before moving to New Castle, Indiana, where he was serving when he died March 19, 1873 of heart disease.

He married in 1856 and was the father of nine children, only four of whom survived him. He is buried in a cemetery in Lebanon, Ohio.



*Robert Thompson Drake*

## Andrew Watts Rogers

1825 - 1901

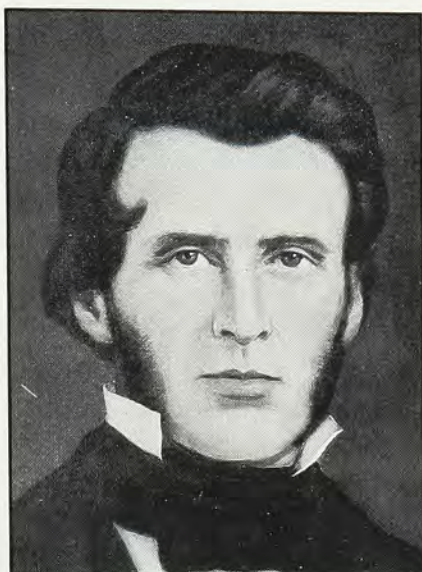
Born in Highland County, near Greenfield, Ohio, March 12, 1825, he matriculated at Miami in the fateful year of 1848. He was graduated in 1851.

Rogers was educated as a teacher but intended to read for the law and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He practiced law in central Illinois in the historic 1850s when the nation was drifting toward the Civil War. He was in attendance at several of the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Rogers was obviously on the side of President-to-be Lincoln and was the only one of the founders who played a military role in the epic struggle.

Rogers was a volunteer in the Illinois Volunteer Infantry and rose to the rank of





*Andrew Watts Rogers*

Colonel. He commanded a battalion that saw heavy combat in the western sector. He participated in the siege of both Vicksburg and Mobile. His Illinois regiment played the key role in controlling the Mississippi River.

After the war, Rogers settled in Warrensburg, Missouri, spending the rest of his life there in the legal profession.

Active in politics, he helped establish the Missouri Normal College in Warrensburg and served on the board of trustees. He was active in veterans affairs and the Masonic order.

He died February 26, 1901 of a heart ailment. His tombstone in Warrensburg identifies him as one of the six founders of Phi Delta Theta. This is true of all the other founders' tombstones as well.

## Ardivan Walker Rodgers

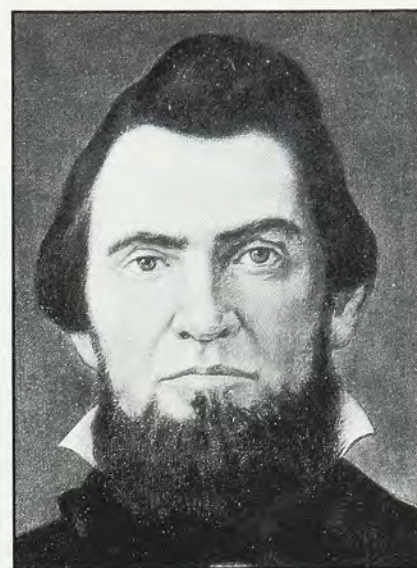
1824 - 1856

The "d" in his name was often overlooked in assuming he was related to Andrew Watts Rogers during his brief lifetime.

Rodgers was born in Miami County, Ohio near Piqua, October 20, 1824. He attended a select school which enabled him to teach at the elementary level before he matriculated at Miami. He was graduated from there in 1851.

Rodgers and Rogers were the last of the founders to graduate.

He attended the same seminary in Oxford where Morrison and Drake had gone together and was intent on following them into the Presbyterian ministry. Meanwhile, he was teaching in Piqua and St. Marys, Ohio, elementary schools.



*Ardivan Walker Rodgers*

In the summer of 1856, he moved with his wife and three children to Brighton, Iowa, where he taught while pursuing his religious training.

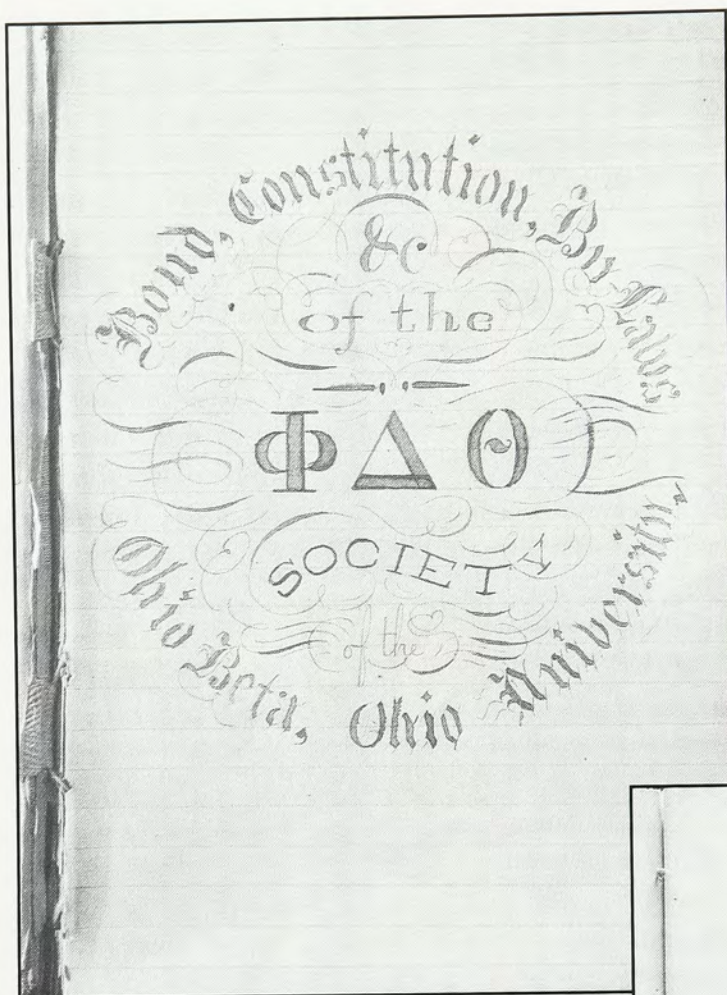
He died of typhoid fever in December of that year, the first of the founders to depart.

His tombstone in the Iowa community says he was 32 years, one month and 21 days old when the end came.

*Adjacent to the Founders Room and its memorabilia cases is the Banta Memorial Library on the second floor of the General Headquarters.*







A copy of The Bond, Constitution and by-laws preserved by the Ohio Beta chapter at Ohio University (top). The first page of the original minute book (right); the original is in the archives.

1.  
 Williams Room, No. 11.  
 August 26<sup>th</sup> 1846.  
 Pursuant to previous notice given  
 Robert Morrison, John M. Willson,  
 Robert S. Drake, Andrew W. Rogers,  
 Andrew W. Rogers, and J. W. Lindley  
 having met together to take the ne-  
 cessary steps to organize an asso-  
 ciation for mutual improvement  
 in friendship, literature and music  
 Andrew W. Rogers was unanimously  
 called to the chair. The object of  
 the meeting being stated it was  
 resolved that we constitute ourselves  
 into a secret society the better  
 thereby to promote the above  
 named objects, whereupon Messrs  
 Willson, and Morrison were  
 appointed a Committee to report



# Ohio Alpha

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The fourth meeting of the founders in that historic week that ended with New Year's Day of 1849 resulted in the initiation of the first new Phi, Morton George Williams.

While Fraternity records list the parent Ohio Alpha chapter as being founded in the initial meeting of December 26, for practical purposes, the Alpha chapter had its beginning as such with that fourth meeting.

A banquet at an Oxford restaurant celebrated the initiation of Williams. At that same meeting, the members were divided into two divisions to prepare essays and read them at alternate meetings.

The bylaws weren't adopted until an April 25 meeting. It is important to note the bylaws were not part of The Bond because they dealt with the preparation of the essays which were read in class as part of the academic studies of the founders.

The founders felt it was necessary to keep Fraternity activities and goals to themselves as the two earlier Miami fraternities, Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi, were under suspension as a result of the Great Snow Rebellion.

Hence the Fraternity remained *sub rosa* for the first three years of its existence which meant that Brothers Morrison and Wilson spent less than a year as part of Phi Delt campus activities since both graduated in the class of 1849.

Miami's 1849 commencement exercises were August 9, and a copy of the *Programme* (as it was spelled) listed J. M. Wilson lecturing on *Liberalism and Absolutism* with R. Morrison's topic an *Address on Modern Type of Infidelity and Valedictory*.

The early meetings were not held on a regular basis, but on call and were in the members' rooms, sometimes in the recitation halls and, in good weather, outdoors. When the latter were held, a sentinel was always posted to keep outsiders from getting close enough to hear what was going on.

Even as the Fraternity continued *sub rosa*, faculty members became aware of it and two significant additions were voted into membership as "honorary members."

Classicist Charles Elliott and scientist Orange Nash Stoddard signed The Bond in 1851.



A significant earlier initiate was John A. Anderson on December 7, 1849. He was the son of William Caldwell Anderson, who served as Miami president from 1849 through 1854 and repaired the damage from the ill-fated presidency of Dr. McMaster.

It was at a party given by President Anderson for the senior class June 26, 1852, that the Fraternity members first openly wore their badges.

The first Phi Delt badge was made by a Cincinnati jeweler from a drawing by Morrison. He had designed the shield-shaped pin with the emblematic eye and Wilson added the scroll bearing the Greek letters. The sword was not added until 1866.

Morrison's original badge was kept under lock and key with the chapter minutes and The Bond. Members wore their badges only at meetings until that party hosted by President Anderson.

The other founders and early initiates had their own badges cast at a cost of \$8, a substantial sum at the time.

In the fall of 1850, a transfer student from Farmers College in Cincinnati, Benjamin Harrison, described as a "slight, fair-haired youth of 17," came to Miami and was initiated. The future President of the United States was to serve his Fraternity well all his life, beginning with his time as chapter president in the stormy 1851 year.

The opening of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad took place in October of that year. The community ceremonies to greet the first train in Hamilton, 14 miles from the Miami campus, attracted widespread attention. For Miami students it could provide an important transportation link.

A number of Miami students made the journey to Hamilton to be part of the celebration and two Phis became overly involved.



*Ohio Alpha chapter house.*





*The original Miami University campus is depicted in this mural which hangs in the lobby of the Phi Delta Theta General Headquarters in Oxford. The mural was painted by Arthur L. Helwig in 1947. A similar mural appears at the Miami Inn elsewhere on campus.*





Scenes on this mural, which hangs in the Heritage Room of the Miami University Shriver Center, depict the early history of Miami from the "snow rebellion" into the 20th century.



The Immortal Six  
The Founders of Phi Delta Theta

Robert Morrison — 1822-1902

John McMillan Wilson — 1825-1874

John Wolfe Lindley — 1826-1907

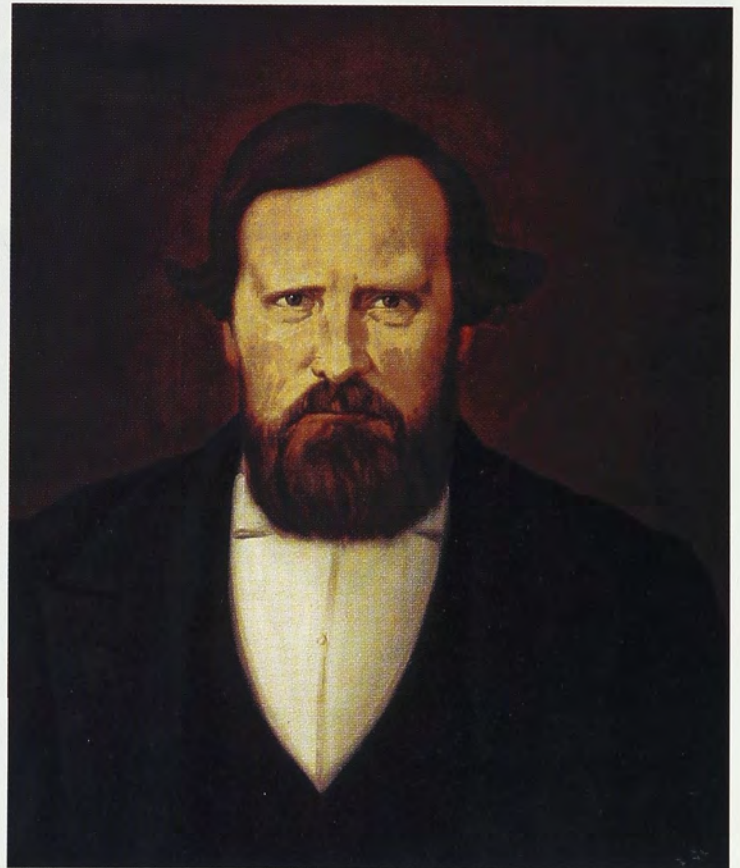
Robert Thompson Drake — 1822-1873

Andrew Watts Rogers — 1825-1901

Ardivan Walker Rodgers — 1824-1856



*Robert Morrison*

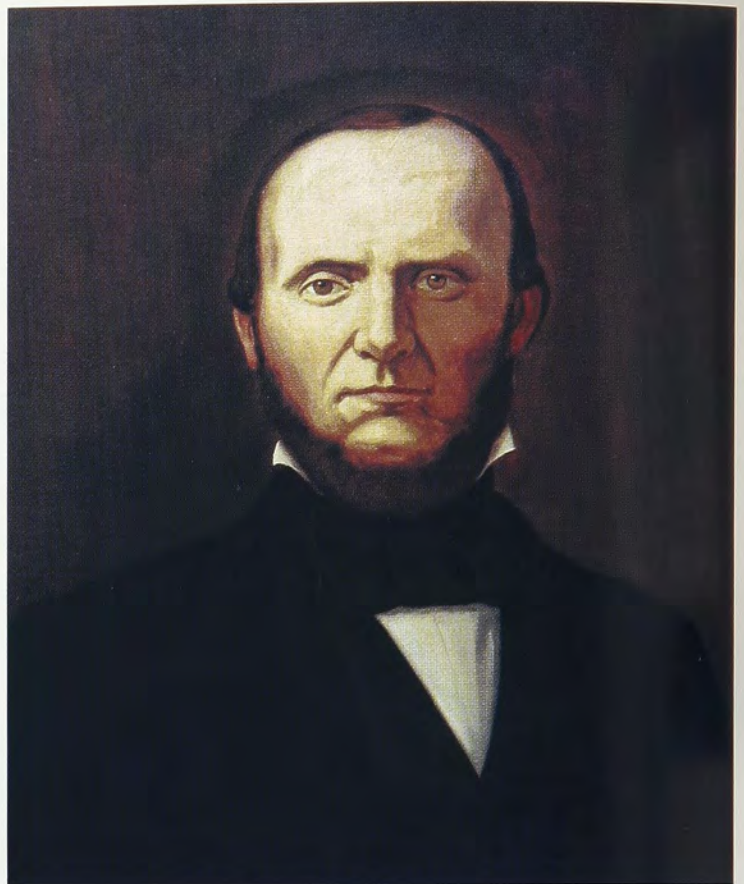


*John McMillan Wilson*

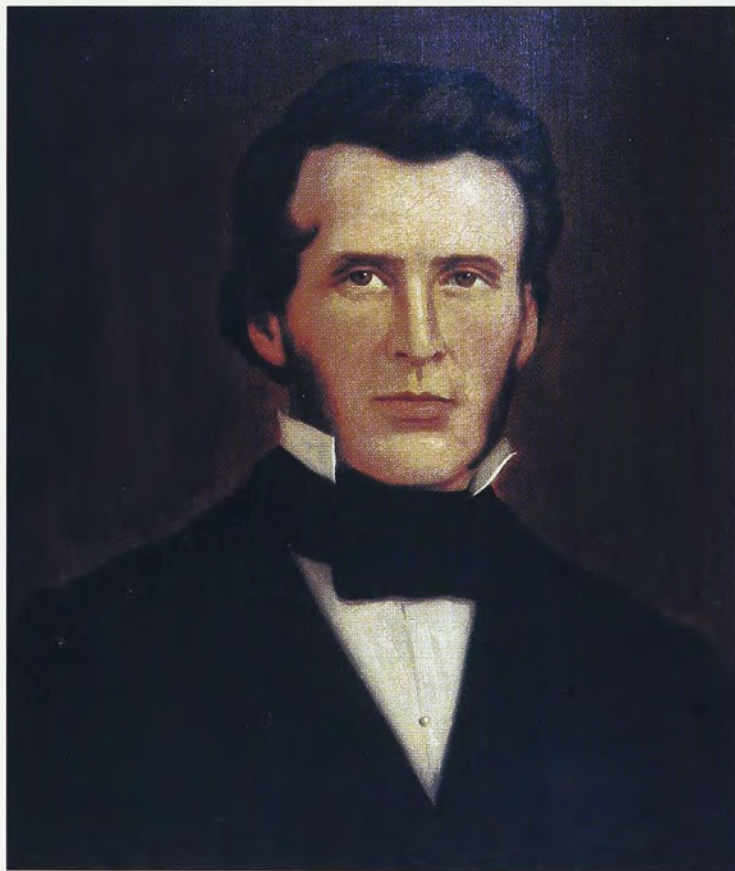




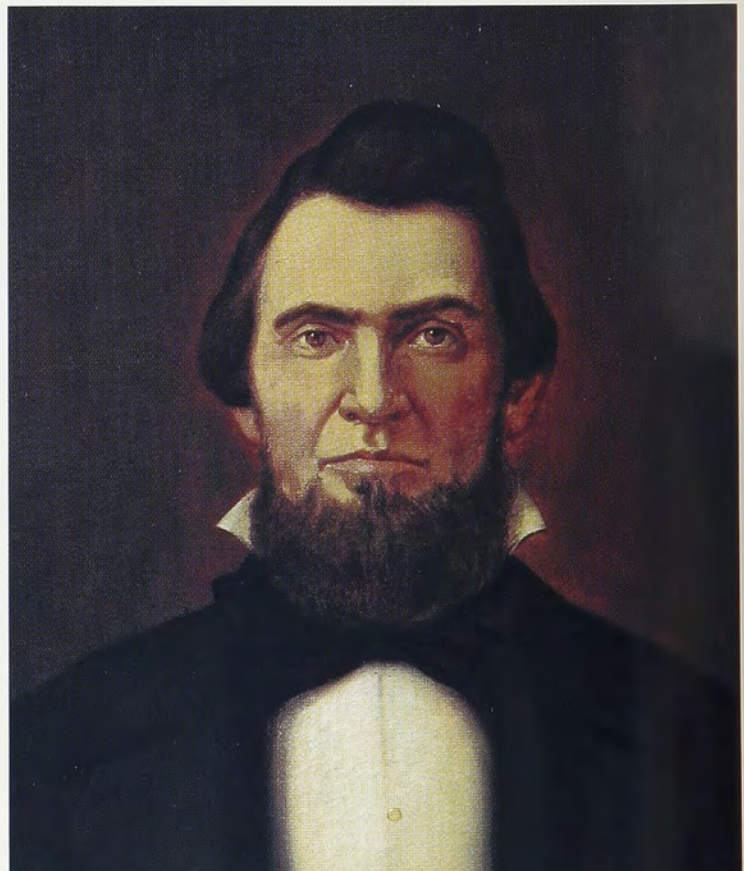
*John Wolfe Lindley*



*Robert Thompson Drake*

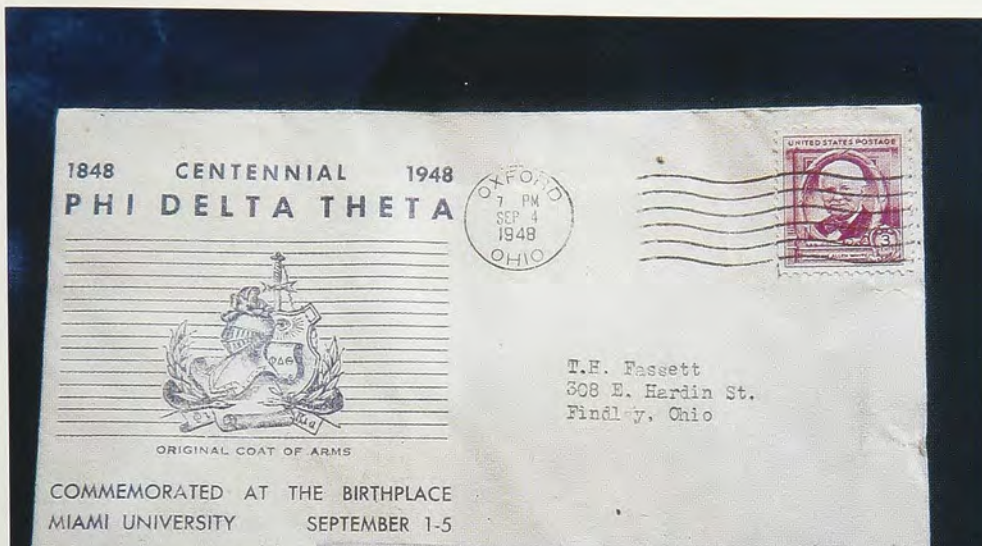


*Andrew Watts Rogers*



*Ardivan Walker Rodgers*



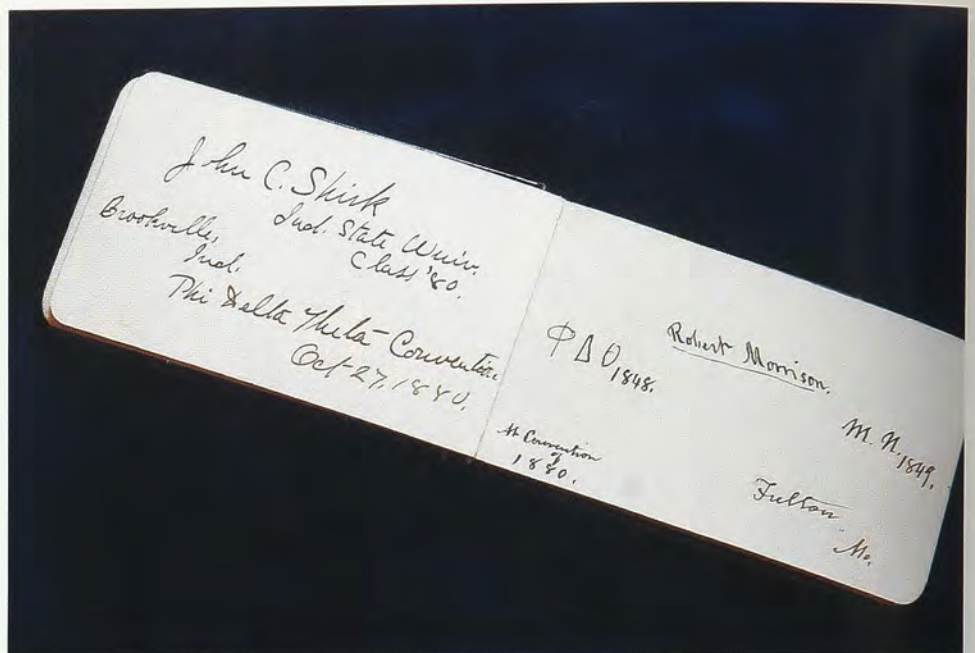


A pair of first day covers significant to Phi Delta Theta. The Fraternity's centennial was marked on September 4, 1948 (left); William Allen White, the noted Kansas newspaper editor, was honored on July 31, 1948 (below).



Commemorative coins stamped for the 125th Anniversary celebration of the founding of Phi Delta Theta (left). Trowel used in laying of the cornerstone of the General Headquarters building on July 6, 1946 (above).





Founders' badges (left) belonging to Robert Morrison, John Lindley, Andrew Rogers and John Wilson. An autograph book from an early Convention with Founder Robert Morrison's signature (above).



The sword and buckle of Founder Andrew Watts Rogers, Colonel in the Union Army. Founder Wilson's room is still in use today by honor Phis (right).







*Souvenir spoon given at an Indiana Alpha formal dance (left). These canes, belonging to Founders Morrison and Lindley, date back to 1898 and the Fraternity's 50th Anniversary.*



*Watch fob worn by H. H. Ward (Ohio State '89), former General Council treasurer (above). Convention booklets, menus and other memorabilia preserved at General Headquarters in Oxford.*

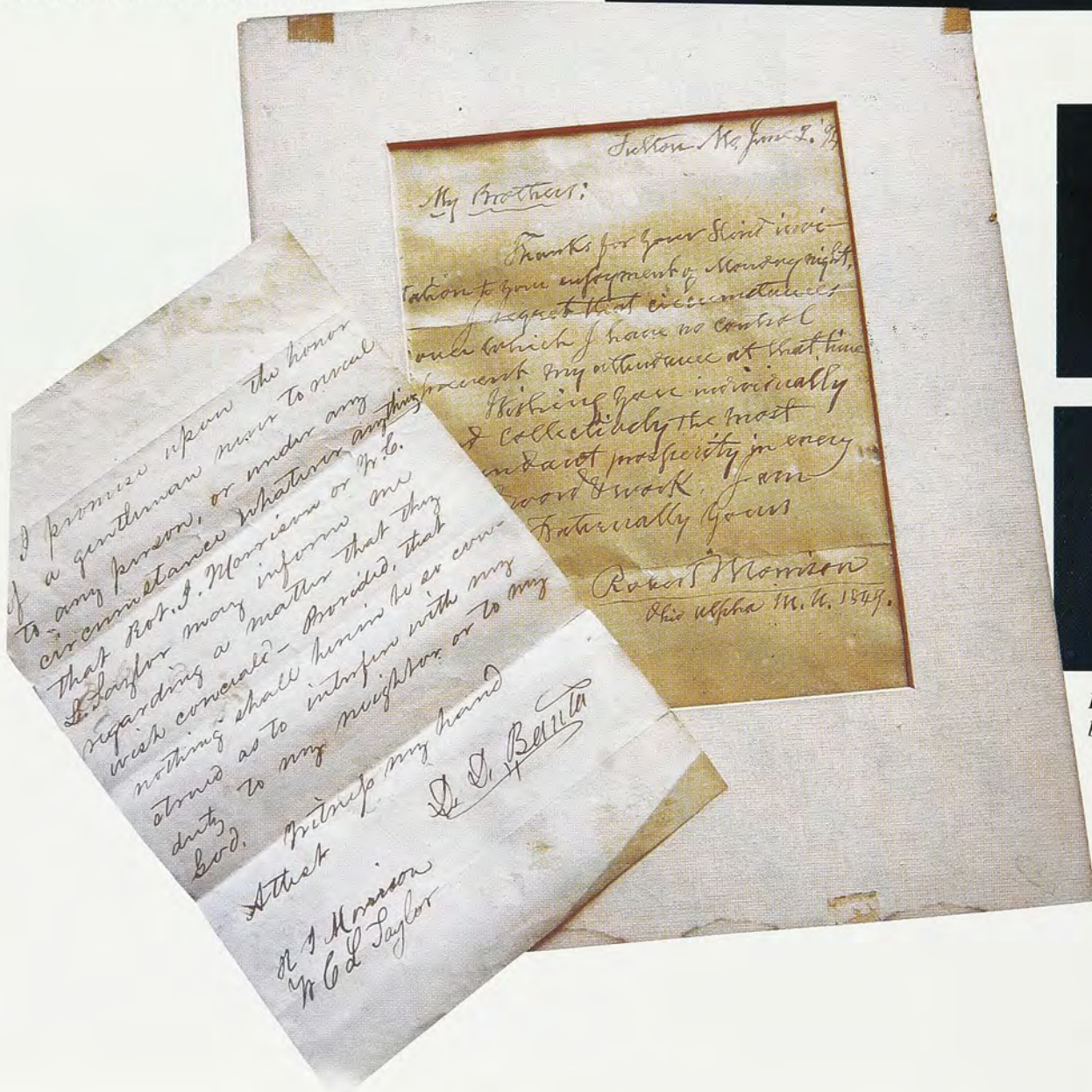
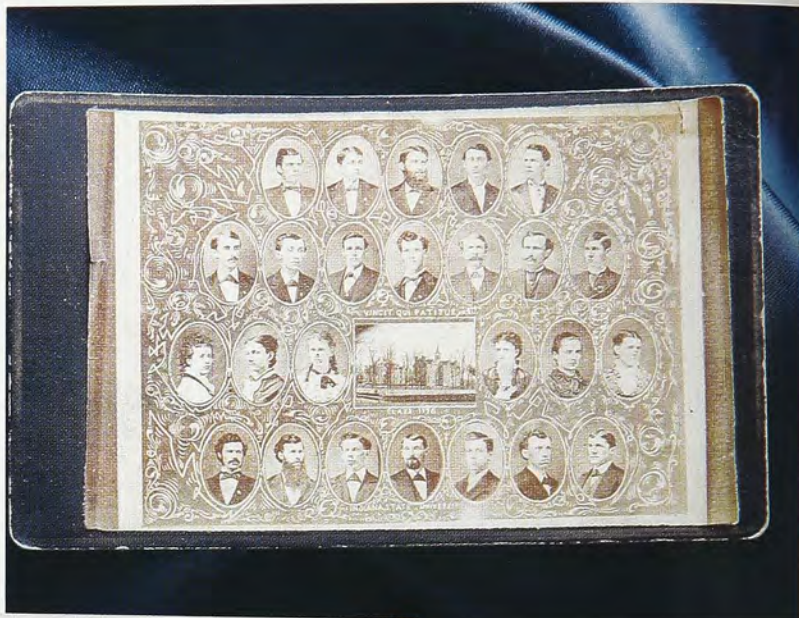






Delegate ribbons presented at the 1881 and 1894 conventions (above). Exchange of communications between D. D. Banta and Morrison (below).

A very early composite photo of the Ohio Wesleyan chapter, circa 1898.

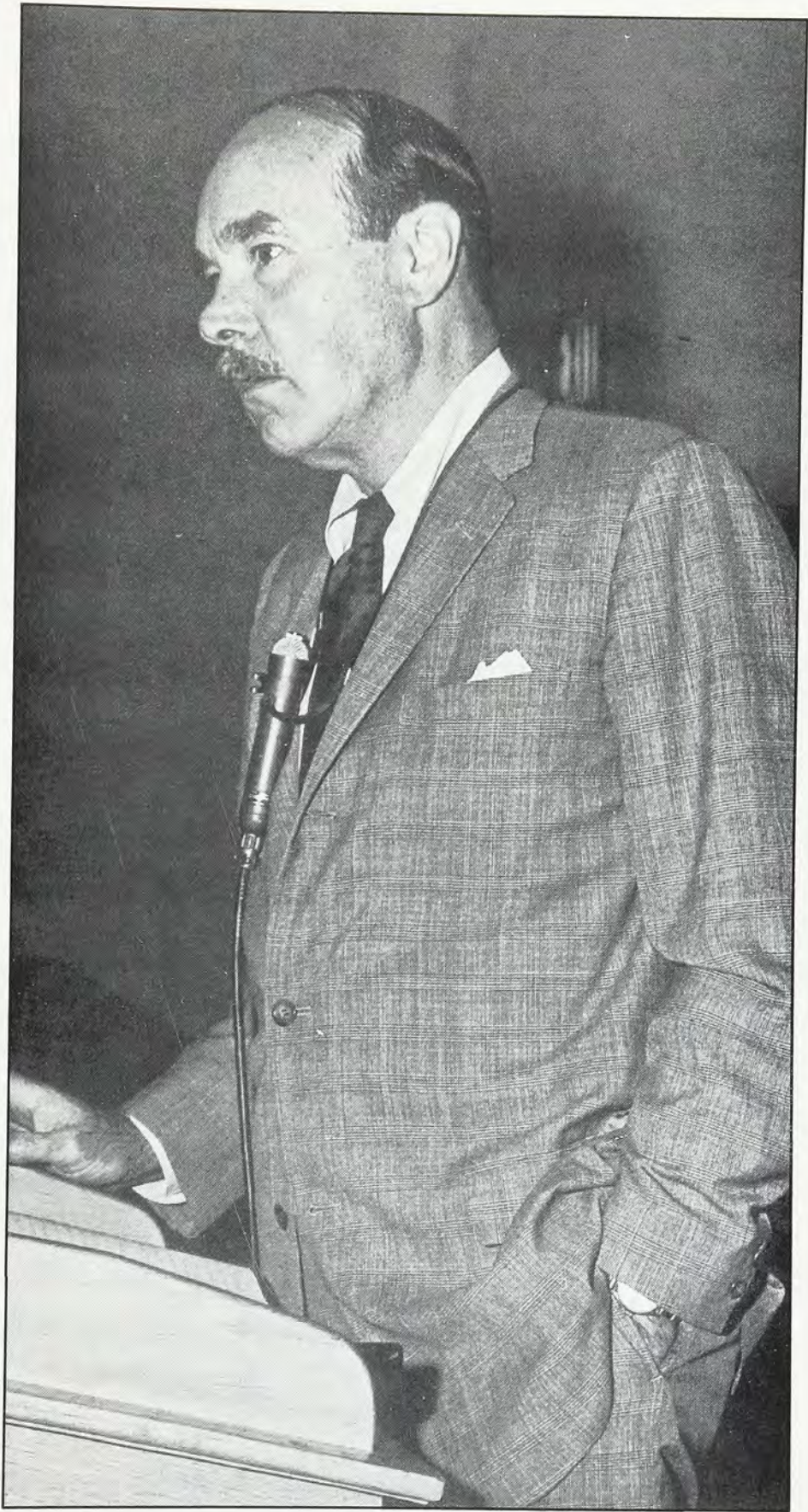


Founders Badge worn by D. D. Banta (above); badge worn by past presidents of the General Council.





*Walter E. Havighurst (Ohio Wesleyan '23), distinguished professor of history at Miami, authored From Six At First in 1973 to help celebrate the Fraternity's 125th anniversary.*





Obviously intoxicated, they had to be helped into the stage coach that brought them back to Oxford. Reprimanded at the next chapter meeting, the pair expressed regret and apologized for their actions and promised to reform.

The Phis of the time were almost all members of the Young Men's Temperance Association in town. After one of these meetings, the same pair became publicly intoxicated again and were brought to trial.

Harrison presided at the trial at which the offenders were expelled by unanimous vote. Nonetheless three other members, close friends of the miscreants, resigned. Thus the Fraternity lost five of its 12 members, but the seven who remained pledged to recruit new members and keep the Fraternity ideals intact.

Over the years, numerous crisis situations would develop, but this was one that could easily have derailed the group.

As described in Havighurst's history, "Behind the events of that season lay a fundamental question: what kind of a society was Phi Delta Theta to be, and would The Bond endure as the basic law of the Fraternity?"

Interestingly, the two members expelled along with two of their sympathizers who resigned in protest, became charter members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter, which was chartered at Miami March 8, 1852.

Later, a split in the ranks of that fraternity resulted in the founding in 1855 of Sigma Chi, the third member of the Miami Triad.

Also of interest, R. V. Moore, a member of Beta Theta Pi who was expelled in the aftermath of the Great Snow Rebellion in 1848, finished his college work at Centre College and then relocated in northern Hamilton County (Cincinnati). Moore was responsible for the re-establishment of Beta Theta Pi at Miami in 1851.

Moore approached founder Andrew Watts Rogers as to whether the new Phi Delta Theta group would be interested in linking up with the Betas, pointing out that Beta was well established at Union and other eastern schools. The offer was not given serious consideration.

By 1855, Ohio Alpha had initiated 70 members and was established as the Fraternity's Alpha chapter.

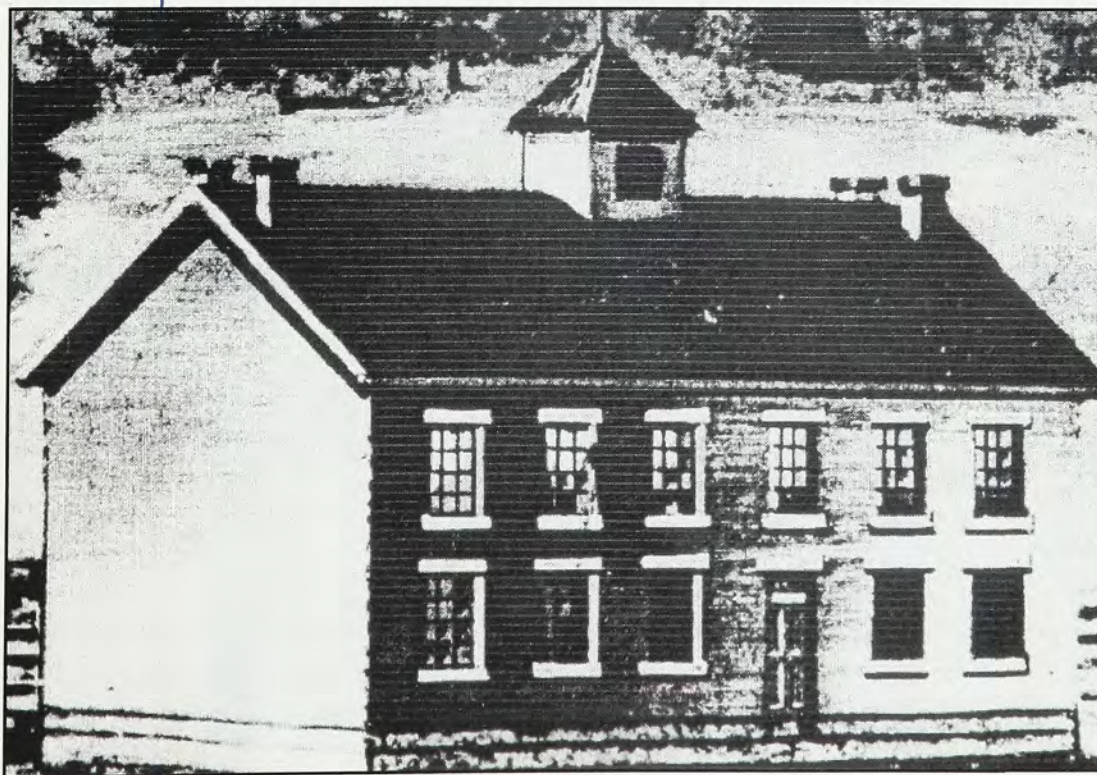


# Expansion

Expanding Phi Delta Theta beyond the campus of Old Miami was on the minds of the founders from the beginning. In the “Articles of Union,” voted on at that third meeting, December 30, provision was made for “the organization of colleges” which, of course, meant chapters in current terminology.

The second chapter turned out to be Indiana Alpha at Indiana University in Bloomington, some 100 miles almost due west of Oxford. It was organized and chartered in October of 1849, a mere 10 months into the life of Phi Delta Theta.

The founders were Robert Gaston Elliott and his brother, Samuel Steele Elliott, who lived just across the state line eight miles west of Oxford.



*First building at  
Indiana University.*



The Elliotts had attended Miami for two years and were close friends of Morrison and Wilson. They had learned that the Indiana legislature had just passed an act to provide two scholarships from each county in the state to attend the state school. They applied for those scholarships from Union County and were accepted. They contacted Morrison and suggested the possibility of setting up Phi Delta Theta at their new school.

They signed The Bond under the watchful eyes of all Ohio Alpha members and headed west to plant the seed in a new state less than a year into our history.

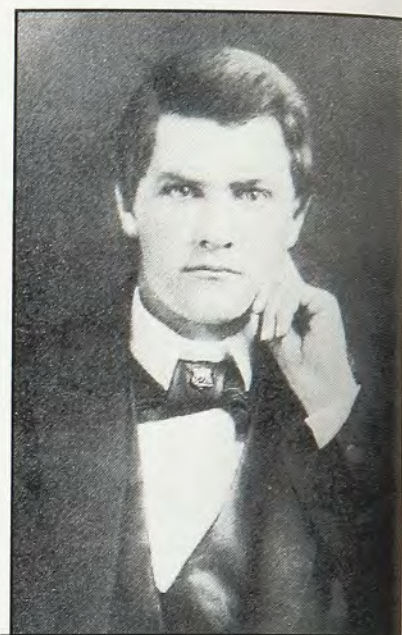
One of the early initiates at IU was David Demaree Banta, the father figure in one of the Fraternity's most prominent families. We shall come across Banta descendants as we progress, the name appearing into the sixth generation.

The third chapter of Phi Delta Theta sent the colors into a third state at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky.

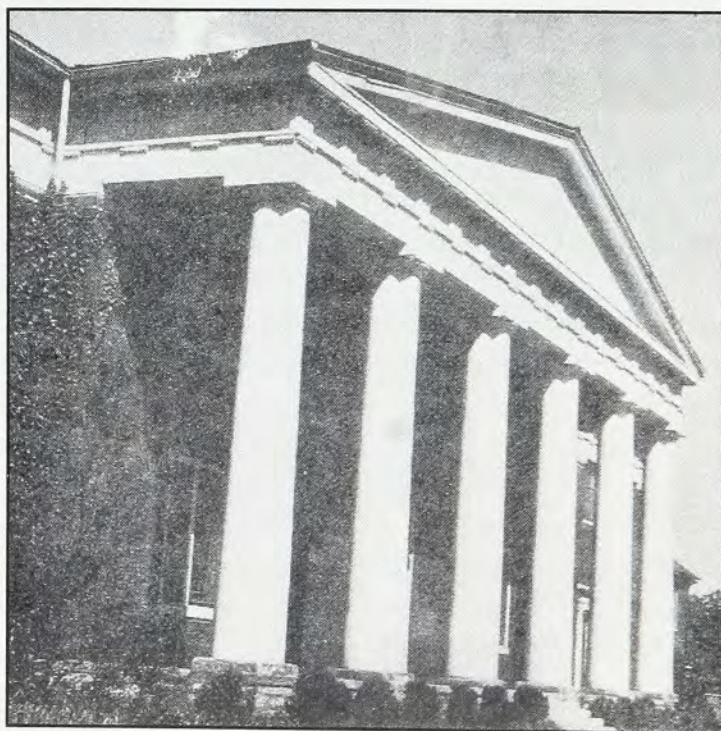
Morton George Williams, that first initiate back on New Year's Day of 1849, carried the cause south of the Ohio River, a matter of great consequence with the Civil War on the horizon.

Williams died in September, 1851, before completing his studies and thus not only was the first initiate but also the first to enter the Chapter Grand. The cause of his untimely death was consumption, a serious disease that was difficult to treat at that time.

Brother Williams intended to transfer out of Miami at the end of that same school year in which he was initiated. His first choice was Wabash College, which was to become the fourth chapter, but instead he opted for Centre.

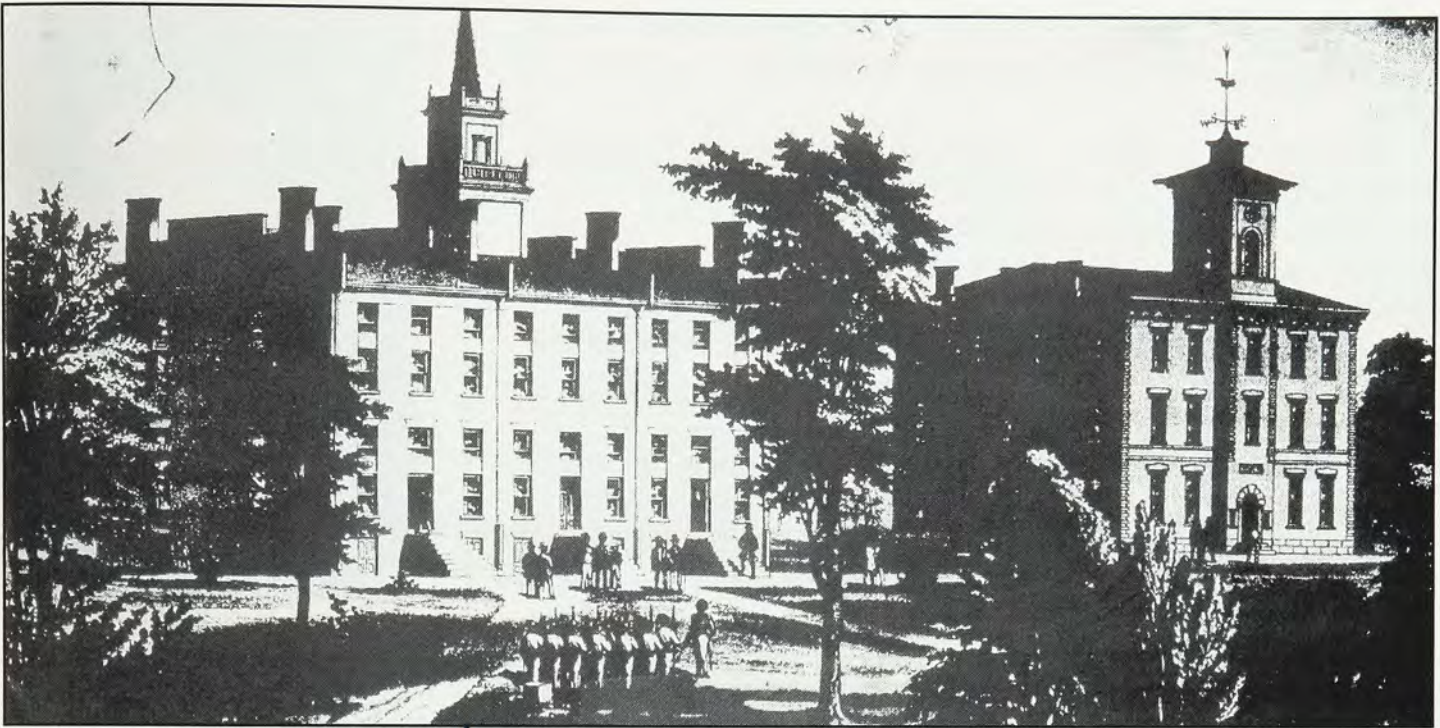


*David Demaree Banta.*



*Centre College.*





*Wabash College.*

In letters back to Lindley and Drake, Williams wrote of missing the brotherhood and requested permission to launch a “college” at Centre. Approval was voted by the Miami group which still included four founders. Thus Phi Delta Theta came into being at Centre College April 9, 1850.

In 1855, the ninth chapter also came into being in Danville where Centre College and Central University stood side-by-side but as separate institutions. The Kentucky Alpha chapter on its own chartered the new chapter. Eventually, it was consolidated into a single unit now called Kentucky Alpha-Delta.

The fourth chapter was founded at Wabash in Crawfordsville, November 16, 1850, with Robert Gaston Elliott, one of the Indiana Alpha founders, presiding at the installation of Indiana Beta.

The first Convention of Phi Delta Theta, the forerunner of the huge gathering every two years in the 20th century, began on a very modest scale with a gathering at the then new Woodruff House at Third and Sycamore Streets in Cincinnati in 1851.

Seven delegates sat down December 30, the third anniversary of the third meeting of the week the Fraternity was founded. Six of the delegates were from Ohio Alpha, with I. S. Lane acting as president and Benjamin Harrison as secretary.

The primary business was to report on a committee to establish new chapters “at such institutions that would not detract from the acquired reputation of Phi Delta Theta.”

There was also a proposal to organize alumni members into a “Higher Order” with annual reunions to be held at Old Miami. That



plan never got off the ground but eventually alumni chapters would appear not only where the schools were located, but in nearby cities.

Growth through the 1850s was surprisingly strong. Texas Alpha Prime came into being at Austin College in Sherman, Texas, in 1853 in the first decade of the Lone Star state.

Wisconsin Alpha was established at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1857. Two years later Wisconsin Beta came into being at Lawrence University in Appleton. Also in 1859 Illinois Alpha was chartered at Northwestern University in Evanston.

By 1860 there were 16 Phi Delta chapters in six states but that growth was destined to be interrupted by the war that nearly destroyed the nation.



*William F. Vilas, first signer of the Wisconsin Alpha Bond Roll in 1857 at the University of Wisconsin. Later he became a distinguished American statesman.*



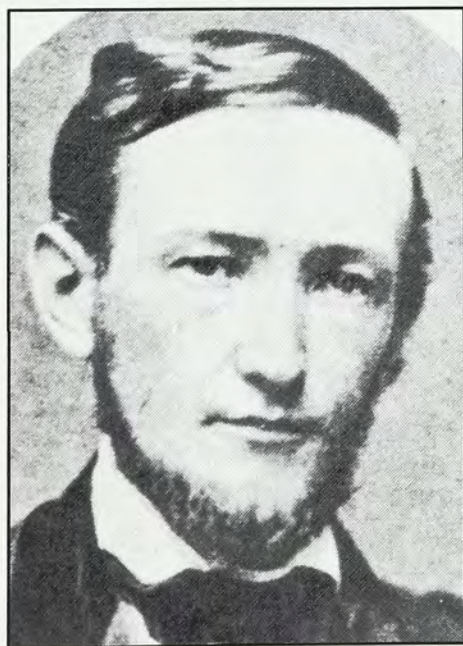
# The Civil War

America's wars have always seriously disrupted fraternity life and activities everywhere. Phi Delta Theta has a proud and distinguished history involving many members through every call to arms.

The seeds of the war that pitted Americans against Americans, and in many instances brother against brother, resulting in the most awesome bloodbath in our history, were fomenting disunity before our Fraternity came into being.

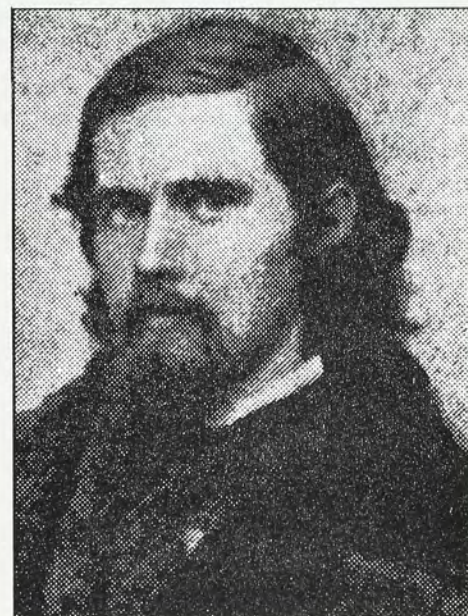
The United States was divided over the slavery issue from the outset as the original 13 colonies took their stands. But it remained in the background as a disruptive threat until the new nation was on solid ground. From a practical stance, that stability came from surviving the War of 1812 which could have re-established British sovereignty.

The abolitionist movement began to gain strength in the 1840s as new states joining the union were the scenes of bitter debates and even bloodshed.



*Benjamin Harrison, one of six Phis to rise to Brigadier General during the Civil War.*

*General John C. Black (Wabash '62), one of three Phis to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Civil War.*







*General Benjamin Harrison (right) with three other Civil War generals.*

*Of 281 Phis who fought on both sides in the Civil War, 20 were killed in action and many were wounded. The vast majority fought for the Union, 229 in the Army and two in the Navy. Three were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.*

Passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850 hastened the war, as did the appearance two years later of Harriet Beecher Stowe's fiery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. More than a million copies of that classic were sold and read — setting an American publishing record for years to come.

The Republican Party was formed at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1854 by a coalition of Whigs, Free Soil Men and antislavery Democrats. A year later, Abraham Lincoln made his first public condemnation of the evil institution.

Surviving the Civil War was probably the most serious challenge for the fledgling Fraternity, which was only in its second decade when hostilities broke out.

By 1860, only 306 men had signed The Bond and only about 100 were added during the four years (1861-1865) of combat.

The story of Phi Delta Theta's participation is thoroughly described in the monumental 1906 history by Walter B. Palmer.

There were 281 Phis in uniform on both sides with the biggest number, 229, fighting in the Union Army. There were two in the



then very small Union Navy, with 50 wearing the gray of the Confederate States of America.

There were 20 Phis killed in action and many wounded, some of whom unquestionably had their lives shortened by their war wounds. Many carried scars through the rest of their lives.

The accounts of the death of several Phis are described in detail in the Palmer history, including that of Captain R. K. Smith, Company K, 22nd Indiana Infantry.

Smith suffered his fatal wounds leading his company in a charge October 8, 1862, against a heavily fortified position near Perrysburg, Kentucky. The Hoosiers suffered terrible casualties with 28 out of 36 men killed or wounded.

That area of Kentucky is rarely brought up in history books as being all that important in the course of the war, but it was the scene of many fierce small scale engagements.

Smith's Phi Delt badge had been presumed to have been buried with him. But two years later, Col. Michael Gooding, who had been Smith's superior officer and had been captured, found himself involved in one of those strange quirks of war.

He was being held prisoner in that Kentucky area in a small camp which had a hospital. A badly wounded southern soldier asked to see Gooding and handed him Smith's badge which he had taken from the captain's body.

With Smith's name on the back, it was eventually returned to his mother and became a family heirloom.

Another gallant Phi met death on the most famous battlefield of the war. Col. John James Perry Blinn, a Wabash Phi, was adjutant on the staff of General William Harrow in the Union Army at Gettysburg.

Blinn rallied his men against a fierce Confederate charge near the area known to Civil War buffs as the Stone Wall on Cemetery Hill. Blinn fell, but men who fought with him praised his gallant courage in helping prevent the breakthrough the rebels hoped to achieve on that fateful day, July 2, 1863.

Three Phis earned the Congressional Medal of Honor, two from the Indiana Beta chapter at Wabash.

The Wabash pair were both named Black, but we do not know if they were related in any way. They earned their medals in combat in Arkansas: Lt. Col. John C. Black with the 86th Indiana and Capt. W.P. Black, the 37th Illinois.

Maj. H.V.N. Boynton (KMI-Centre '58) earned his for gallantry at Missionary Ridge.

A sidelight to the death and bloodshed is that of a future Phi, Albert Corydon White, who may well have been the youngest soldier in the war.

He was enrolled November 14, 1861 in the 64th Ohio Infantry



*Rare photo of a Miami University student, Alonzo Jennison Dodds, in his Civil War uniform*



as a drummer boy, one day before his ninth birthday. His father, C. C. White, was an officer in the company.

The boy was sent home as "too young" a year later, and it took a long time after the war to obtain a recognized discharge for White to be eligible for veterans benefits. It came through in 1885, five years after he signed The Bond at Ohio Epsilon, then Buchtel College and later the University of Akron.

While the Phis were serving in the military, chapter activities on campus suffered. Five chapters, Franklin, Ohio Wesleyan, Northwestern, Wisconsin and Lawrence, suspended operations.

Ohio Alpha itself was inactive from 1857 to 1865. Thus it was the chapters at Indiana, Wabash and Centre that primarily kept the Fraternity alive through the war years.

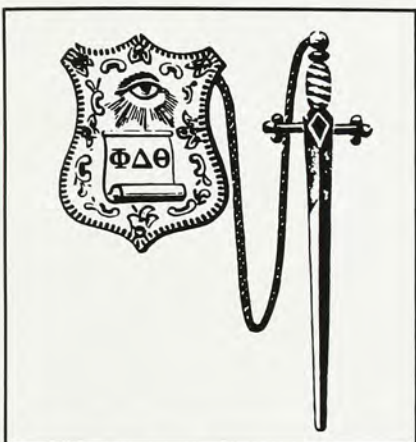
However, it would be a mistake to assume Phi Delta Theta would fade away.

Too many loyal Phis who held the ideals high as a motivating force in their lives had signed The Bond. The chapters that had gone inactive were quickly revived.

But it was a difficult period in the history of the Fraternity which had to be reconstructed, as did the nation itself.



# Reconstruction



*A sword attached to the golden shield was first used in 1866 in printed invitations to the installation banquet of the University of Chicago chapter.*

As peace returned to the nation in the summer of 1865, Phi Delta Theta had no central office, no permanent or systematic records and no provision in the bylaws to create an overall governing structure.

Fortunately, the concept of the Grand Chapter, the term first applied to alumni clubs, did provide the means of saving the Fraternity. Different chapters were recognized as Grand Chapters (covered in the next chapter of this book) by bringing members together and setting the stage for eventual cohesive leadership.

But the real glue that held Phi Delta Theta together in the beginning was The Bond, the strong-willed men who believed in it and the ideals it expressed.

The first expansion was from members in good standing extending invitations to join on an individual basis.

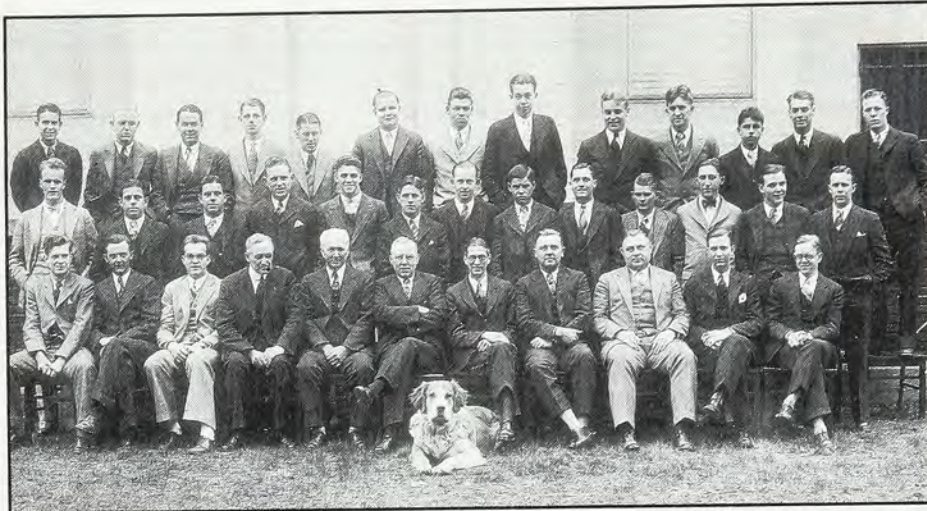
Thus the founders gave the Elliott brothers the right to establish Indiana Alpha, the second chapter. R. G. Elliott went to Wabash and initiated Edward Carlton Johnston and Indiana Beta was formed.

So it was that individual Phis could and did make lasting contributions to Fraternity growth and, just as important, to bring back to life the chapters that had suspended during the war.

*Miami University's first football team, circa 1896.*







*Wabash College has played a major role in Phi Delta Theta history. Here the Indiana Beta chapter hosts an initiates conference in 1929.*

The savior of Ohio Alpha was James Z. Moore, a native of Owensboro, Kentucky, who had been a chapter member of Kentucky Alpha at Centre in 1850. After the war, Moore moved into the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) area. Late in 1865 he invited Alston Ellis of Covington, Kentucky, and Robert O. Strong of Cincinnati to become Phis and join him in the revival of Ohio Alpha on the Miami campus.

Keeping their activities at Miami *sub rosa* as they had been in the 1848-51 era, Brothers Moore, Ellis and Strong recruited new members. In the late spring of 1866, 18 men marched in unison to a chapel service, each wearing a badge with the Phi Delt golden shield pinned to lapels or collars.

By the end of the school year, Ohio Alpha was back in business with 32 members ready to face the future.

These three loyal Phis all enjoyed success in later life and remained active in Fraternity affairs.



*An early Province Convention included the Central Ohio Alumni Club, May 1904, at the Hartman Hotel in Columbus. The picture was taken in front of the Ohio Beta chapter house at Ohio State.*



Moore eventually became a federal judge in Washington and Strong was a business and civic leader in Cincinnati. Ellis became the president of Ohio University. One of the older academic halls on the campus in Athens is Ellis Hall.

Both Ellis and Strong were later keynote speakers at Fraternity Conventions.

A trio of Phis from Indiana Gamma (Butler) founded the chapter at the University of Michigan in 1864.

James Farrington Gookins of the Wabash chapter settled in Chicago after the war. In the fall of 1865 he rounded up a group of five other Phis to establish a chapter at the University of Chicago.

To celebrate the installation of that chapter a banquet was held January 12, 1866 at a Chicago restaurant that produced two "firsts" as well as perhaps establishing a trend toward more social activities to go along with established literary efforts.

Invitations to that dinner carried the first printed version of the Fraternity's blue and white coat of arms (officially adopted five years later) showing the sword attached to the golden shield.

The second innovation was the distribution to all guests of copies of the words composed by General J. C. Black of the Fraternity's first song, *Our Army for The Right*, sung to "a familiar air:"

*We meet tonight with mirth and song  
The evening hours to spend  
To burnish bright our sword and shield  
For use in time of need  
Again we promise to protect  
Each loyal brother knight  
And pray the God of grace to protect  
Our Army for the right*

An oration by General Black was the entertainment.

Thirteen of the 15 members of the class of 1882 at DePauw University returned for their 50th anniversary. They are (front row, left to right): Mrs. Rosa R. Mikels, Indianapolis; Anne E. Walker, Willoughby, Ohio; Albert Burnside, Wabash; Mrs. Nellie Truett Lockeridge, Indianapolis and Kate S. Hammond, Greencastle. (Center row): T. O. Cunningham, Kansas City; Governor Samuel H. Elrod, Clarke, South Dakota; Andrew J. Pruitt, Lakeland, Florida; Albert A. Small, Indianapolis and Rev. Henry C. Clippinger, Greenwood. (Back row): Edwin C. Smith, Sanford, Florida; Charles N. Thompson, Indianapolis and Frank T. Rumbarger, Philadelphia.





Brother Gookins was a very active Phi. He organized an Indiana Phi Delta Theta reunion in Indianapolis attended by Robert Morrison, David D. Banta and Benjamin Harrison.

Phi Delta Theta's strength in central Indiana was growing with the founding of Indiana Zeta at DePauw in 1868. A group of four Indiana Alpha brothers conducted the initiation ceremony of the four founders at Greencastle.

Members of Indiana Alpha had voted to install a chapter at Hanover College in 1861, but the project was abandoned because of the war. In 1868 a trio of Hanover students, with Edwin R. Walker as spokesman, sought approval to start the new chapter.

Indiana Epsilon was destined to become a force in the further expansion of the Fraternity. Men from that chapter had a hand in carrying Phi Delta Theta to the University of Missouri (1870), Monmouth College (1871), Wooster College (1872), and Cornell University, also in 1872.

The Cornell chapter was established at that eastern institution where nine fraternities with 135 members already were operating.

Samuel Warren Carpenter had been pledged at Hanover before he transferred to Cornell. Carpenter and two friends launched the chapter which was the first Phi Delta Theta chapter east of Ohio, in the general direction of the founding of numerous fraternities.

The difficulty of "invading" established fraternity territory was described by Carpenter in letters back to Hanover:

"It is something like pulling eyeteeth to establish chapters in these eastern colleges. The older societies have the start and have taken about all the good men."

But Carpenter and brothers obtained a hall for their meetings and grew. The meeting hall was described as "of good size, 20 by 24, with four windows on the third floor of a new building."



# Early Conventions

Through its first two decades, Phi Delta Theta was neither strong enough nor big enough to do much about setting up an administration.

But the earliest Phis realized the importance of keeping lines of communication open and conventions provided this vehicle.

The first Convention in Cincinnati in 1851 was called by Ohio Alpha at a time when there were only four chapters. Six of the seven who attended were from Miami and the other from Indiana Alpha.

The two positive steps taken included a committee to establish new chapters — using the term “colleges” — and the designation of Ohio Alpha as Grand Chapter.

The next gathering five years later also was in Cincinnati and again only seven Phis were present but from four different “colleges.”

There were Conventions in 1858 in Bloomington, Indiana; Danville, Kentucky in 1860; and again in Bloomington in 1864. Most of those in attendance were from the host school.

The first steps toward an overall administration were taken at the 1868 Convention in Indianapolis. Recognized as our first

*Indianapolis was a favorite meeting place. This is the 1894 Convention there.*







*The 1898 Sesqui-Centennial Convention was held in Columbus, Ohio. Among the attendees were John E. Brown, Frank D. Swope, Walter R. Brown, Mrs. John E. Brown, Dwight N. Marble and "towering above the rest of us" Hugh T. Miller*

National Convention, 29 Phi Kappa Psi representing seven (out of nine) chapters attended the sessions in the Senate chamber of the old state capitol.

Permanent Convention rules were established with National Convention officers elected. Each chapter would have one vote and an official delegate. An executive committee was created to have general supervision of chapters in its own state. Illinois Beta was designated Grand Chapter.

Another Convention was called a year later in Chicago which produced a serious challenge to Fraternity unity that was to repeat itself for many years.

*The Hotel Majestic in New York City was the site of the November 1902 Convention.*





The resolution in question was submitted by H. C. Guffin of Indiana Gamma (Butler):

*Whereas men and women have been endowed by their Creator with the same mental, moral and social powers, and Whereas the ablest thinkers and most moral and patriotic citizens of this country, to say nothing of others, favor the co-education of the sexes, therefore be resolved that we hereby commit ourselves to the principle and policy of admitting women to Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.*

The proposal took many delegates by surprise and touched off a fierce debate. In the end, the motion was tabled but the issue was a long way from being resolved.

Considering that women did not gain the right to vote until 41 years later, this was considered a radical idea for the time. It also needs to be remembered that the concept of fraternity members living in their own house had not come into practice.

For the 1870 gathering, the Fraternity returned to its birthplace and convened in Oxford May 11-12. Thirty members, including nine chapter delegates, gathered in Ohio Alpha's new meeting hall, a parlor on the third floor of the Mansion House.

The literary readings of the Convention were held in the Miami chapel and drew a large audience of non-members. The Convention concluded with a banquet and dancing in the Oxford House — another indication of the growing trend toward making social life more a part of the Fraternity.

*A festive Convention meets  
at Chicago's Hotel La Salle,  
January 1, 1913.*





The subject of admitting women was tabled again, but it was to come to the front in the 1871 meeting in Indianapolis, where the Butler chapter, the strongest supporter of the idea, renewed its struggle.

That resolution again was tabled. On the positive side, blue and white, later to be known as "argent and azure," were formally adopted as the Fraternity colors

The literary exercises, followed by a banquet, attracted 100 persons to Masonic Hall.

The opposition to the admission of women had been gaining strength and in 1876 the resolution finally was withdrawn. However, that did not prevent further discussions on the touchy subject.

The Quarto-Centennial Convention was in Athens, Ohio, May 13-16, 1873 at the Odd Fellows Hall. It was to be a celebration of the first 25 years of the Fraternity and an expression of confidence in its future.

The gathering of 48 Phis made it the largest Convention to that time. Thirteen of the 19 active chapters were represented and the theme of the gathering was unity.

It was reported that \$547 had been subscribed to a permanent fund for the Fraternity. This called for a new officer, who turned out to be Charles Oliver Perry (DePauw '69) with the lofty sounding title of Grand Banker.

With money in the bank, a proposal was passed to pay delegates' expenses to future Conventions.

More importantly, a resolution was passed to plan the editing of a monthly publication, which 18 months later led to the appearance of *The Scroll*.

The communication theme was meaningful in the quest of unity, what with the Ohio Alpha chapter suspended through no fault of the members, but because Miami itself suspended operations.



# Across America

Apart from it being the 25th anniversary of the Fraternity, the year 1873 was decisive for several important developments.

On June 5, a charter was awarded to Pennsylvania Alpha at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, making it the eastern outpost at that time.

Only 11 days later, a charter was granted to California Alpha at the University of California, Berkeley, then only three years old itself.

Those two additions meant that Phi Delta Theta had spanned the continent with its 35th chapter.

Leonard S. Clark, a practicing attorney in San Francisco, was a Phi, graduating at Wisconsin in 1859. He was contacted by several students at Cal who were interested in starting a fraternity to rival two other groups, Zeta Psi and Chi Phi.

Clark got in communication with the Grand Chapter, then in the process of transferring to Wooster with the suspension of Miami. Approval was granted to Clark to initiate the three men who founded what quickly became a vigorous chapter even though the initial correspondence involved covered 2,000 miles.

*The chapter house at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY, constructed in 1896.*







*This is the first Phi Delta Theta chapter house anywhere, established by California Alpha at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1874.*

The existence of the Fraternity was announced with the start of the fall term in September and this report was filed back to the Grand Chapter:

*California Alpha is in high spirits, it now numbers 20 members. At present the chapter holds meetings in one of the University lecture halls, but in a few months we shall obtain a room for special use.*

A year later, in the fall of 1874, California Alpha rented a University cottage, a one-story, six-room house embellished with scrollwork and enclosed by a picket fence.

This was the first Phi chapter house anywhere and the brothers held what was described in the report as, "a variety of exercises including literary, musical and gastronomical, truly fraternal in our beautiful home by the still waters of the bay, looking out through the Golden Gate."

While this fresh approach to fraternity life was developing in California, Miami University was entering into its crisis which led to the functions of the Grand Chapter being transferred to Wooster. Two underclassman from Miami transferred to the upstate school at that time and were able to guide the Ohio Delta members in the important process of, in effect, overseeing the Fraternity.

The problems that led to Miami's suspension had been long in the making.

Prior to the Civil War, the school had been attracting students from south of the Ohio River.



That source of enrollment had dried up and did not come back. Moreover, post-war inflation was depreciating the value of the University's land endowment.

In addition, the conservative administration was hanging on to the old classical curriculum, ignoring the trend toward more democratic and scientific courses of study.

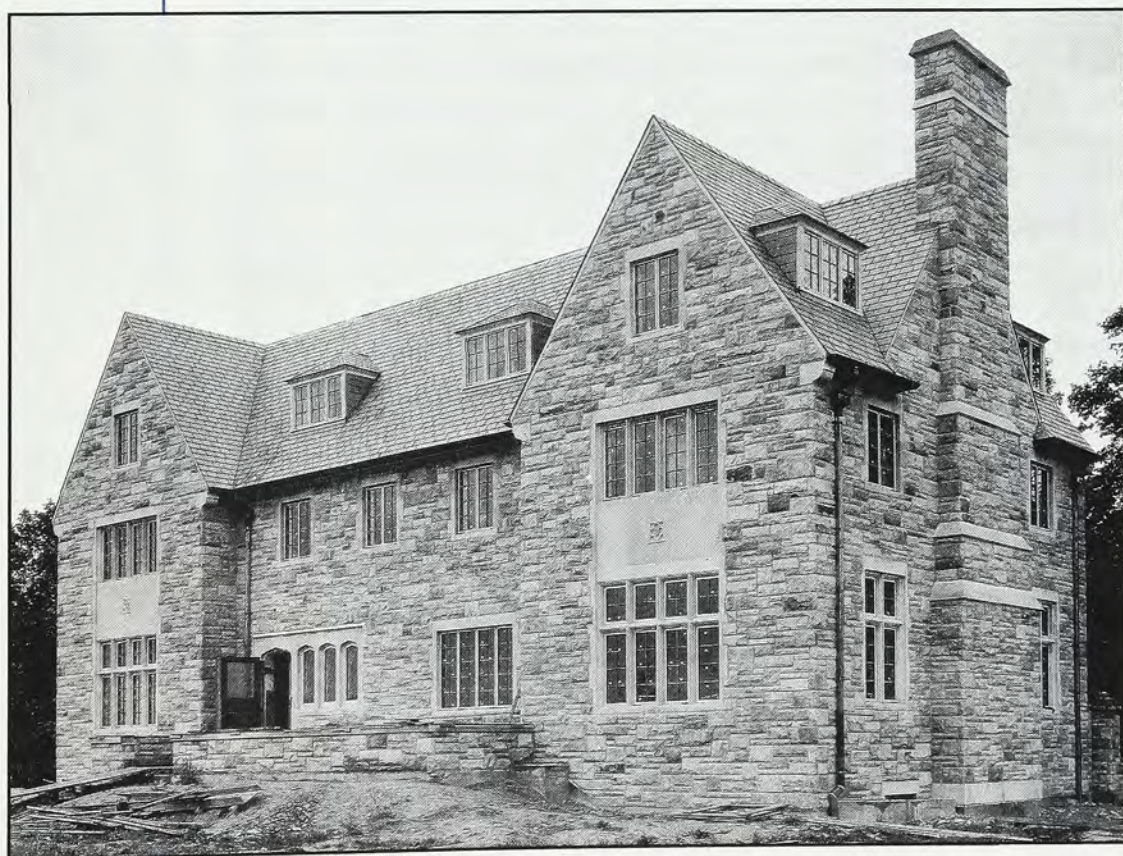
The trustees were holding out against the move toward admitting women. Finally, the indebtedness reached the point where there was no way to go but suspend operations. When the school doors closed, so did Ohio Alpha's.

It wasn't until 1885 that the state legislature, sensing the need to get the school moving again, pledged financial support. For the first time, Miami was known as a state school. To clarify that point, the Ohio legislature had deeded the land to establish the school in 1809 but had given no other financial support or direction.

In 1862, despite the obvious need to concentrate on putting down the rebellion of the Confederate states, Congress passed the Merrill Act, granting the states millions of acres of public lands to endow agricultural and mechanical colleges. This was a landmark decision in the history of higher education in this country.

Heretofore, all institutions of higher learning had developed locally or privately, often along religious lines. The Merrill Act was to open the way for men and women to pursue degrees without being involved in the aristocratic tradition of classical learning.

*The Michigan Beta chapter house at Michigan State nears completion post-World War II.*





Michigan State University came into being as one of the A & M named schools. In 1873 a student at the East Lansing school, Charles W. Sheldon, received a letter from a friend at Ohio Wesleyan on paper that bore the Phi Delt colors and coat of arms.

Sheldon became interested and inquired about the procedure to have a chapter at East Lansing. November 8 of that year four men, including Sheldon, were initiated and seven men were displaying their badges in the spring of 1874.

This was the first of many Phi Delt incursions into the growing number of land grant schools across the country.

Three transfer students at the University of Virginia, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the country, found they had something in common. Two of them had been initiated into Phi Delta Theta at Roanoke College (Virginia Alpha) and the third at Mercer College in Georgia (Georgia Gamma).

There were already 17 Greek letter societies on the campus, but the three wanted to establish their own chapter and had no problem getting Grand Chapter approval.

The four new chapters planted in 1873 were all solid additions. From the new Virginia Beta chapter, the Fraternity moved on to locate at Randolph-Macon (Virginia Gamma) in 1874 and a year after that at Richmond College (Virginia Delta).

The chapter at Lafayette produced many distinguished members over the years, including Charles F. Berry, one of the greatest Phis in the sports field.

Berry received All-American attention as a football player in the early 1920s. He then spent 11 years as a catcher with several teams, including the Philadelphia A's, before concluding his career as an American League umpire.

He also was a charter member of the Fraternity's Lou Gehrig Memorial award committee, created in 1955.



*Charles F. Berry, one of the nation's sports greats, in 1965.*



# The Scroll



The Scroll No. 1, Volume 1, makes its appearance in January, 1875

*"The Phi Delta Theta Scroll speaks its cheery 'good morning' to the members of the Fraternity and their friends."*

The Convention of 1874 at Crawfordsville, Indiana, home of Wabash College, found 20 chapter delegates and 50 other Phis in attendance. The main order of business was to push forward the approved plan for a monthly Fraternity magazine.

There was a crying need for a unifying periodical with the Fraternity extended across the continent, but financial concerns ruled out a monthly, at least in the beginning.

It was decided to issue a "quarterly report" with a board of three editors. In October, every chapter was given notice the publication would be forthcoming.

Publishing the magazine was a sizeable undertaking considering the primary means of communication was the U. S. mail.

The editorial board comprised Allen B. Thrasher and Samuel J. Tomlinson of the Butler chapter, and William Oscar Bates, who had recently transferred from Butler to Cornell. Preparing copy, prying chapter reports from campus officers who were unprepared for the assignment and getting a subscription list added up to time-consuming challenges.

When the board got together, Bates and Thrasher voiced objection to calling the publication "Phi Delta Theta Quarterly" and suggested *The Scroll* as the title. Tomlinson wasn't in favor but did not press his opposition.

The original working assignments were confusing, at least in their titles. Bates was assigned the Fraternity department, Tomlinson the literary department and Thrasher the alumni department.

The board issued a four-page prospectus of the project to be published in Indianapolis four times a year.

"Such a magazine will cost your committee yearly about \$4,000. To defray this expense, they have placed the subscription rate low at \$1.00 per year with an additional 10 cents for postage," was the key paragraph in the prospectus.



The publication first appeared in January of 1875 with this pleasant greeting composed by Bates, "The Phi Delta Theta *Scroll* speaks its cheery 'good morning' to the members of the Fraternity and their friends."

Bates emerged as the editor a year later. The other two board members backed off, recognizing the need for an individual to have the full responsibility — which Bates cheerfully accepted.

The board, however, agreed on the general intent of the magazine — citing four objectives. The first was Fraternity news, second to provide columns to discuss the Fraternity's welfare, third to present literary offerings, and fourth to further Fraternity unity.

That first edition did contain the efforts of all three board members. In the literary area, there was an essay on "Ideals and Attainment," and the alumni department offered a descriptive essay on Paris, the city of boulevards and tradition, written by William W. Thrasher, brother of board member Thrasher.

In columns on Fraternity issues, there was a letter from the president of the executive committee (there was not yet a General Council) on the subject of expansion into the southern states.

A residue of bitterness still existed from the Civil War days and was touched on in the letter urging Phi Delta Theta expansion southward. "Extension to the south would help overcome regional prejudice and animosity," was the message.

There was a breezy tone to the short items in the alumni section such as, "Does anybody know the whereabouts of Brother Eugene Field, actor, poet, editor and good fellow generally? If alive will he stand up and testify?"

Field is best known for his classic poem, "Little Boy Blue," and enjoyed a distinguished career in Chicago newspaper circles.

The chapter reports in that first edition were often sketchy and hardly complete. But the reporter from Cornell submitted a fine account of the two years of New York Alpha's existence with colorful descriptions of several members.

*The Scroll* was an immediate success in both alumni and active chapter circles. They were usually read cover-to-cover on the campus and by scattered alumni.

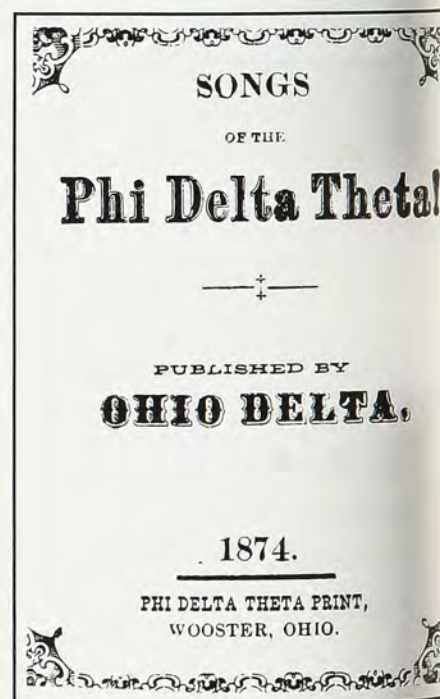
One man living in Michigan's rural Upper Peninsula wrote his copy was "hailed with delight as a representation of the whole brotherhood."

An alumnus in Missouri wrote, "*The Scroll* bridged over the years that separate us from the college associations of other days."

To quote Brother Havighurst in his 1973 history, "For a student in a small college town with three buildings in a grove of trees, the magazine reached out to other men and places. It enlarged horizons. And for the loosely linked chapters with random communications it provided kind of a center."

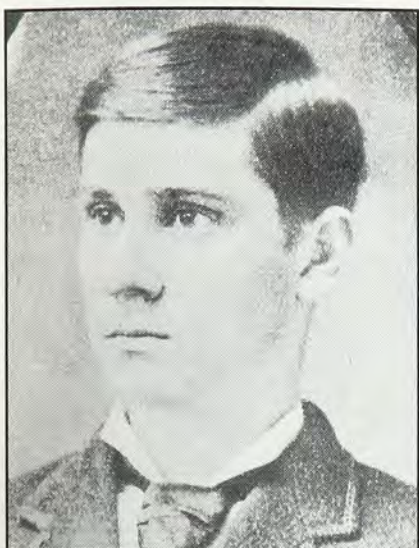


William Oscar Bates, first editor of *The Scroll*. Later he became a successful reporter and playwright in New York.

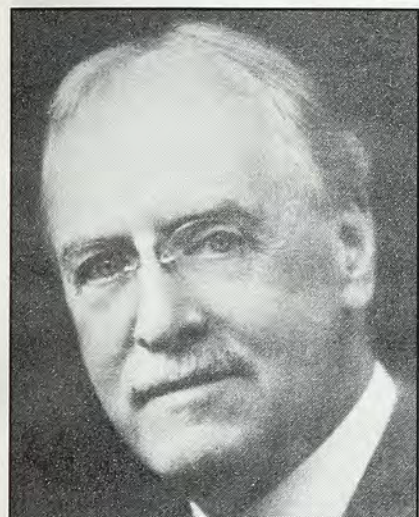


First songbook, published in 1874 for the Wooster, Ohio Convention.

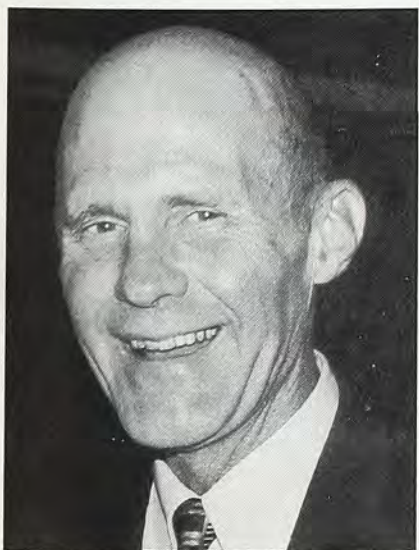




George Banta, Sr., Scroll business manager in 1878.



John Edwin Brown, Scroll editor in 1889; below, Bill Dean, Texas Tech, who edited the magazine for 19 years ending in 1992.



Welcome as it was to many, *The Scroll* was destined to have rough going in the beginning. Too often, chapter reports were not sent in to meet the deadlines and too many subscribers did not send in payments.

The magazine nearly died in its second year as Bates struggled to keep it alive with inadequate funding. The “honor system” of expecting members and alumni to pay their subscription charge wasn’t working.

The magazine kept Bates in a never-ending stream of letter writing, but somehow he was turning out a lively, news-filled magazine as he was forced to keep cutting it back in size.

Bates made a final plea, summing up the situation this way: “Can our complacent subscribers watch *The Scroll* getting thinner and thinner, like a sick calf in a snow storm, and not some of them remember that some of them owe us for two years subscription and most of them for one?”

Bates urged the Fraternity to subsidize the magazine, and the plan was adopted at the next Convention. But there was no provision to collect the \$1.25 assessment.

The magazine did go dormant as Bates was unable to pay the printing bill for the September edition.

Bates went on to a successful career in New York as a playwright and reporter. His forte was humor, and there is much evidence of that touch in the two years of *The Scroll* he edited.

In the last edition he saluted his unknown successors with: “May they do better work and get more pay for it than we have.”

As Havighurst wrote, “the cheery ‘good morning’ became a weary good night.”

The magazine reappeared in September of 1878 under the leadership of George Banta (Indiana Delta ’76) and Marshall F. Parrish (Ohio Gamma ’76). Banta served as business manager and Parrish as editor. Banta, of the second generation of that famous Phi family, was studying law at his grandfather’s office in Franklin, Indiana, at the time.

It was a smaller, less ambitious magazine than it had been with less literary leaning and was published monthly as per the original authorization.

The magazine then went through a period of changing locations and editors. George B. Thomas (Kentucky Alpha ’81), operating out of Maysville, Kentucky, made an eye-opening announcement in February, 1883, that the magazine carried reports from all 41 active chapters.

The energetic editor conceded that several chapters had to be prodded more than once. The final holdouts were aroused to respond when they were sent a telegram — a then new method of communication which automatically implied urgency.



The editor of the Beta Theta Pi magazine, in taking note of editor Thomas' claim of having a "first," offered a friendly wager of a dinner that he could not do it again. Thomas did just that and collected on the wager.

Thomas resigned a year later and the magazine was passed on to a young newspaper reporter in Nashville, Tennessee.

Walter B. Palmer was a remarkable Phi. His contributions to the Fraternity were many. He helped carry on the work of *The Scroll* which led him to become the Fraternity's first, foremost and finest historian.

We shall write of Palmer again as we journey through the story of our Fraternity.

As for *The Scroll*, it was on its way to becoming the slick, attractive magazine it is today with a circulation of 76,000. The magazine goes out in bulk shipments to our 177 active chapters, while the alumni are asked to respond to the appeals for support in the way of circulation contributions.

In 1992 the General Council approved the hiring of a full-time editor and added him to the General Headquarters staff. "We needed an editor with professional publishing training to keep *The Scroll* competitive with other fraternity publications," explained Robert A. Biggs, executive vice president.

Dr. William F. Dean, who had edited the magazine for 19 years from his office on the campus of Texas Tech, was elevated to the post of editor emeritus.

Dean, one-time director of publications at his alma mater and currently the executive vice president of the ex-Students Association, had done a fine job in compiling the material, but to give the magazine a fresh look the newly-created post went to David C. Slatton (Whitman '90).

Slatton returned to the West Coast in 1995, and Robert S. Pasquinucci (Ashland '93) took over. Under both Slatton and Pasquinucci the publication has taken on more of a contemporary look while still being devoted to Fraternity matters.



Robert S. Pasquinucci (Ashland '93)  
editor of *The Scroll* since 1995.



*The Scroll* as it appears today.

*Scroll* editors J. H. Dewitt, 1904-1906; H. T. Miller, 1896-1902; W. O. Bates, 1875-6; W. B. Palmer, 1883-4; and J. E. Brown, 1889-96.



# Palmer and Banta

Although 34 new chapters had been established in the 1870s, it was generally a period of uncertainty and instability with growing concern about the anti-fraternity sentiment of the faculty and much of the student body at many schools.

Certain chapters which had flourished quickly and early went dormant because of lack of leadership.

The Cornell chapter suffered a great loss with the graduating class of 1875 taking the men who had requested the affiliation.

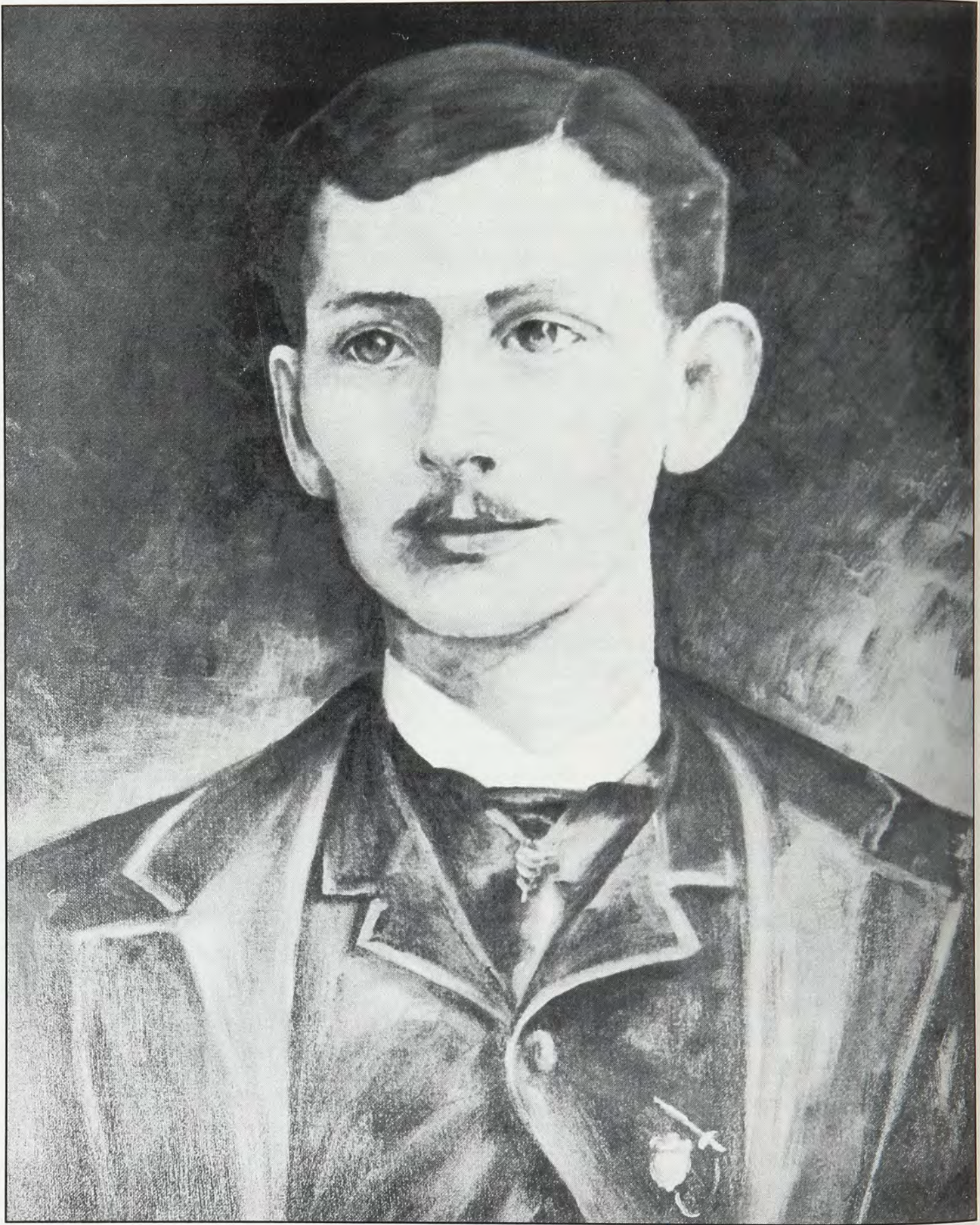
The same thing happened a year later at California, where the nine charter members departed at once with the graduating class. Those were the men who had been so enthusiastic in planting the Fraternity by the Pacific Ocean.

Both Cornell and California were subsequently reestablished a decade later in 1886.

*National Convention Wooster, Ohio 1878.*

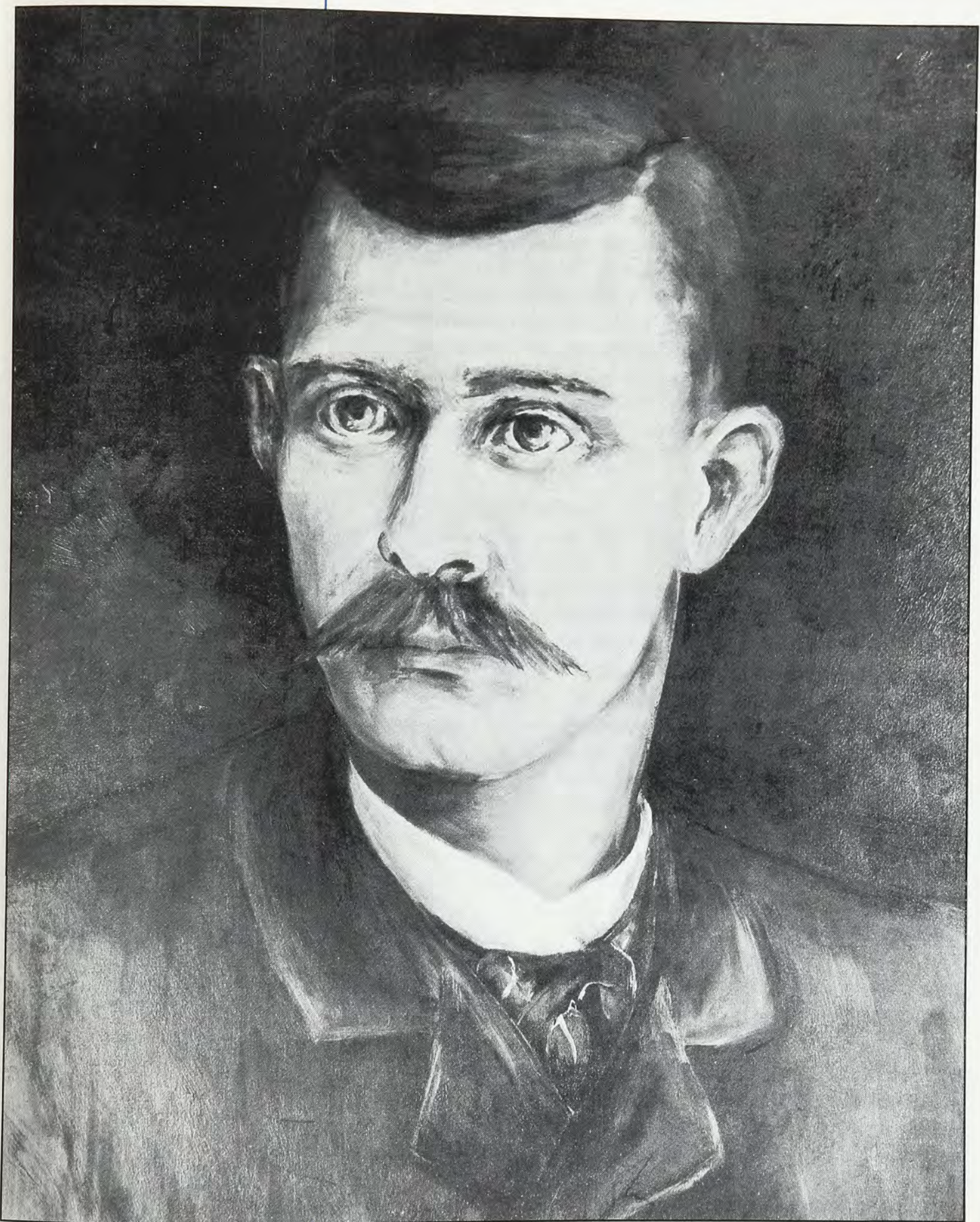






*Walter B. Palmer (Emory '77) — a lifetime love affair with Phi Delta Theta.*





*George Banta, Sr. (Franklin '76), with Palmer, regarded as "second founders."*



But if the continuity of leadership in the chapters was a problem, it was also a problem in the larger area of the Fraternity itself. The mood of what should have been a milestone Convention was somber in the light of the collapse of New York Alpha and California Alpha chapters.

*Scroll* editor Bates had suggested that the 1876 Convention be in Philadelphia where the nation's Centennial celebration was taking place. Bates liked the idea of attracting non-delegates to the Convention so they could enjoy the Centennial events.

But Bates had another thing in mind when he wrote, "Our conventions have generally been held in small, provincial towns, a plan not calculated to enhance our reputation as a fraternity."

The perceptive Bates also recognized the need to dispel any notion that Phi Delta Theta was going to be looked upon as a midwest-based organization without a national outlook. He felt it important that we colonize in the east where many fraternities were flourishing.

Philadelphia put together the biggest and grandest birthday party the country could put on as its Centennial. It was a tremendous, well-received spectacle. The site was Fairmont Park along the banks of the Schuylkill River where great exhibition halls were built around acres of fountains and gardens. A cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg was a prime attraction.

That 1876 Centennial was the forerunner of the World Fairs that came along later and was the yardstick by which any 19th century celebration was judged.

But the Fraternity's first Convention in a major city did not attract the turnout that was expected. As Brother Havighurst wrote of it, "All was not cheerful among the attending Phis. Some felt the fraternity had grown too fast with inadequate planning and supervision."

The lack of supervision was a crucial point and a very legitimate concern. With the Fraternity heading into its fourth decade, there was no real concentration of authority and thus no real overall leadership.

The Grand Chapter was still the linkage to the chapters but it lacked real authority to monitor problems that cropped up at different schools. The Executive Committee was appointed by the Grand Chapter, but there was no delegation of responsibility.

All that transpired in the last half of the decade of the 1870s was not bad news. Two young Phis were getting deeply involved in Fraternity affairs unbeknownst to each other, but on a course to make as many lasting contributions as any men before or since.

Walter Benjamin Palmer (Emory College '77) was developing a lifetime love affair with Phi Delta Theta before his graduation from school.

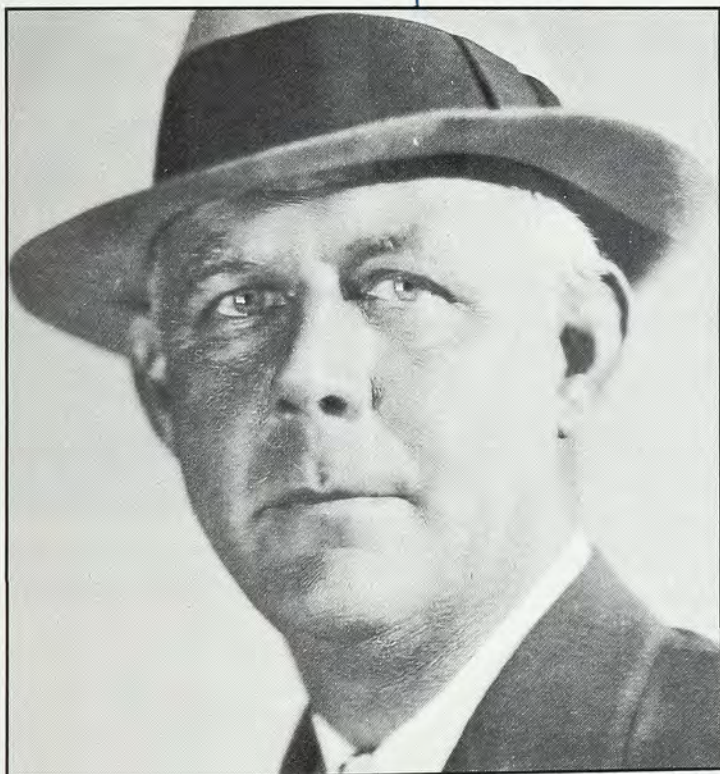


He was planning to plant the blue and white at the University of Mississippi. Finding the right men to provide a nucleus, he sent them The Bond and charter that established Mississippi Alpha June 9, 1877. The energetic Palmer planted a chapter at the University of Alabama only four months later using the same approach.

Palmer also was involved with the *sub rosa* activities of a chapter at Vanderbilt University (Tennessee Alpha) in Nashville which had been granted a charter in 1876.

Because of anti-fraternity laws on the campus, the chapter wasn't openly installed at the time. With an administration deeply committed to barring fraternities, two transfer students who had signed The Bond at different schools were in contact with Palmer and other Phis in the area.

That pair, initiated respectively at Alabama Alpha and Kentucky Alpha, quietly recruited potential members operating as the "Dixie Reading Club" and had 30 members by graduation time in 1879.



Grantland Rice, first national sports writer, who wrote the immortal:

*When the great scorer comes  
To mark against your name;  
He'll write not "won" or "lost,"  
But how you played the game.*

Tennessee Alpha did not go public until 1883, by which time the anti-fraternity rules had been abolished.

Tennessee Alpha has been a valuable and important chapter of the Fraternity over the years on the campus of that highly regarded academic facility.

Among the Vanderbilt alumni is Grantland Rice, America's first nationally known sports writer and a towering figure in American journalism.

While Palmer was helping get the Fraternity firmly established on important southern campuses, George Banta was active in Illinois.

Banta, mentioned earlier as the first son of David Demaree Banta (Indiana '55) was a member of Indiana Delta at Franklin College, where his grandfather practiced law.

Banta found the three good men to sign The Bond that created Illinois Epsilon at Illinois Wesleyan.

Even though Palmer had gone west to graduate studies at California, he corresponded with students at the University of Minnesota and Amherst College about establishing the Fraternity there. Meanwhile, Banta was in correspondence with potential Phis at the University of Kansas and the University of Pennsylvania.

Through endless correspondence, all the efforts of the two



young This paid off in the establishment of chapters at those schools.

The Allegheny chapter (Pennsylvania Delta) was founded in 1879; two years later the brothers had rented a hall and enjoyed a thriving chapter in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Brothers Banta and Palmer could not be involved everywhere, even though it might seem that way.

Vermont Alpha was chartered in 1879 at the University of Vermont. It had 12 members in its first year, including Harry L. Van Nostrand who was to be the first secretary of the new General Council before he graduated in 1881.



# The General Council



*George Banta, Sr., president of the first General Council, served from 1880 to 1882.*

History was made at the Convention of 1880, held October 26 - 29. The gathering in the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis is called in Havighurst's book, "the most important of all Phi Delta Theta conventions" — and that appraisal is holding firm going into the new millennium.

The turnout of 28 chapter delegates and 120 registered alumni made it the largest to that point.

The decisions that revised the governing functions of the Fraternity were prompted by the efforts of Walter B. Palmer and George Banta.

Although each man was only three years out of college, they stood tall in a gathering that included Founder Robert Morrison, Alston Ellis, then president of Ohio University, and David D. Banta, father of the dedicated George.

Palmer was a slender, quiet, scholarly figure, who had lost his lower left arm in a farming accident in his youth. George Banta was more outgoing, with penetrating eyes and a quick smile.

They had never met to exchange the grip until that fateful month of October, although they had long been in regular correspondence starting in their undergraduate days.

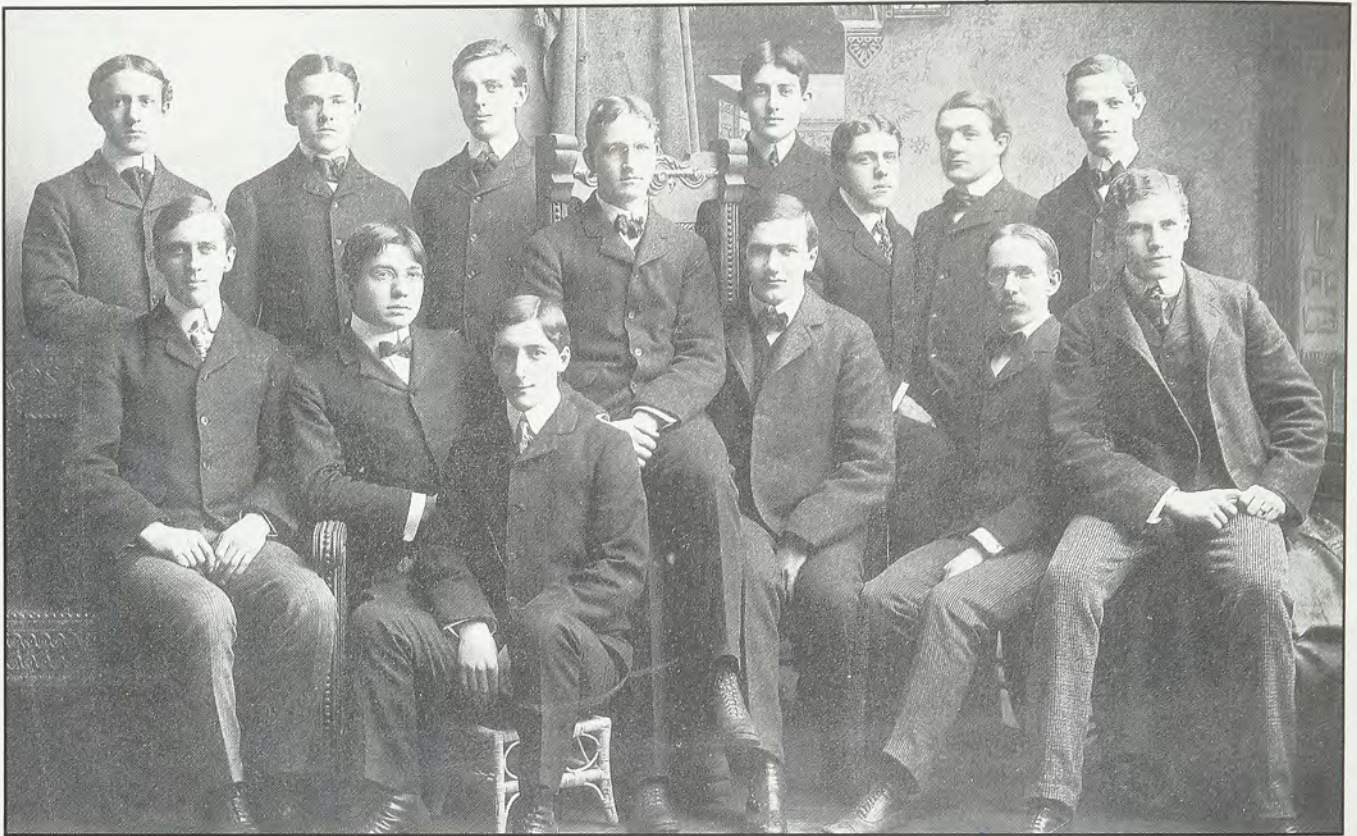
The thing that the young man in Georgia and the young Hoosier had in common was a belief in the ideals and purpose of Phi Delta Theta. They recognized the need for a stronger and more unified Fraternity.

They agreed that the Articles of Union, framed by the Founders in 1848, were inadequate and the need for a chain of command and responsibility was obvious.

The two finally met when Palmer accepted Banta's invitation to spend a week with him in Franklin to put together the proposals they intended to take before the Convention.

Years later, Judge David Banta was quoted in *The Scroll*, commenting on the 1880 gathering, "History is a plant of slow





*The 1900-1901 New York Betas of Union College pose for their picture.*

growth. It is built up from the accretion of years. The old Phis and the young Phis are workers building that history, step by step.”

In retrospect, the Convention of 1880 reshaped the Fraternity. In its first 30 years, Phi Delta Theta had acquired various customs, insignia and emblems. It had evolved an informal impromptu mode of operation. But it lacked a central authority with clearly designated duties and powers.

Many Phis were aware of the need to establish a national governing body, but it fell to Palmer and Banta to do something about it. Fortunately, they came to grips with every aspect of that need.

Palmer had drawn up what would be the prescribed rituals for meetings, initiations, anniversary observances and memorial rites.

It was Banta who presented the plan of unified organization with central authority.

The Convention voted in favor of every proposal put forth by the two dedicated young Phis — and their concept of how to run a fraternity has stood the test of time.

The Grand Chapter was dissolved. The Executive Committee was transformed into a General Council with executive authority between Conventions. The General Council consisted of a



president, secretary, treasurer and historian, all to be selected by the Convention.

The chapters were divided into provinces or districts based on geography, each province designated by a Greek letter and supervised by a province president chosen by the General Council.

New charters would be granted by vote of the General Council and province presidents, or by order of the National Convention itself.

The new constitution provided that the Convention appoint an editor for *The Scroll* and that every student member pay \$1.00 for a subscription.

Standardized equipment and insignia of the chapter meeting halls were adopted, as well as the rituals for the opening, closing and conduct of the meetings. A unified memorial service was adopted. The term Chapter Grand for deceased members came into being later.

The first General Council consisted of George Banta, president; Harry L. Van Nostrand, secretary; Clarence L. Reddig, treasurer; and Walter B. Palmer, historian. All were energetic young men who knew there was work involved. The General

*Historian Walter B. Palmer (bottom, right) holding his newly published history, meets with the 1904-06 General Council: (top) J. H. DeWitt, J.B. Ballou, S. K. Ruick; (bottom) A. M. McCrillis, F.J.R. Mitchell.*





Council has always functioned that way and while it is an honor to serve, being a member is more than an honorary award.

The choice of Palmer as historian was a natural in that it set him off toward the monumental task of completing his 1906 *History of Phi Delta Theta*.

This author never ceases to be amazed at the research that went into Palmer's 900-page effort. The work stretched out to more than a quarter of a century as he was never free to devote full time to it.

It was not surprising that Palmer went at his writing task with such energy and dedication. He later served as president of the General Council (1896-98) and put together the first manual for Phikeias.

The five original provinces as designated by the 1880 Convention were Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta and Epsilon. The latter was the largest, embracing the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Alpha was the smallest, governing chapters in Vermont and Pennsylvania.

When the Convention adjourned, Phi Delta Theta had a new, unified structure as well as the symbolism that we recognize today.

The second president of the General Council was Hilton U. Brown (Butler '80), who was destined for a long lifetime of service to the Fraternity. Brown served two terms before giving way to Carroll Phillips Bassett (Lafayette '83).



*Walter B. Palmer; his monumental 900-page history of the Fraternity took a quarter century to complete.*



# The Booming 1880s

The 1880s were a pleasant and productive decade for Phi Delta Theta in particular and the collegiate fraternity system in general.

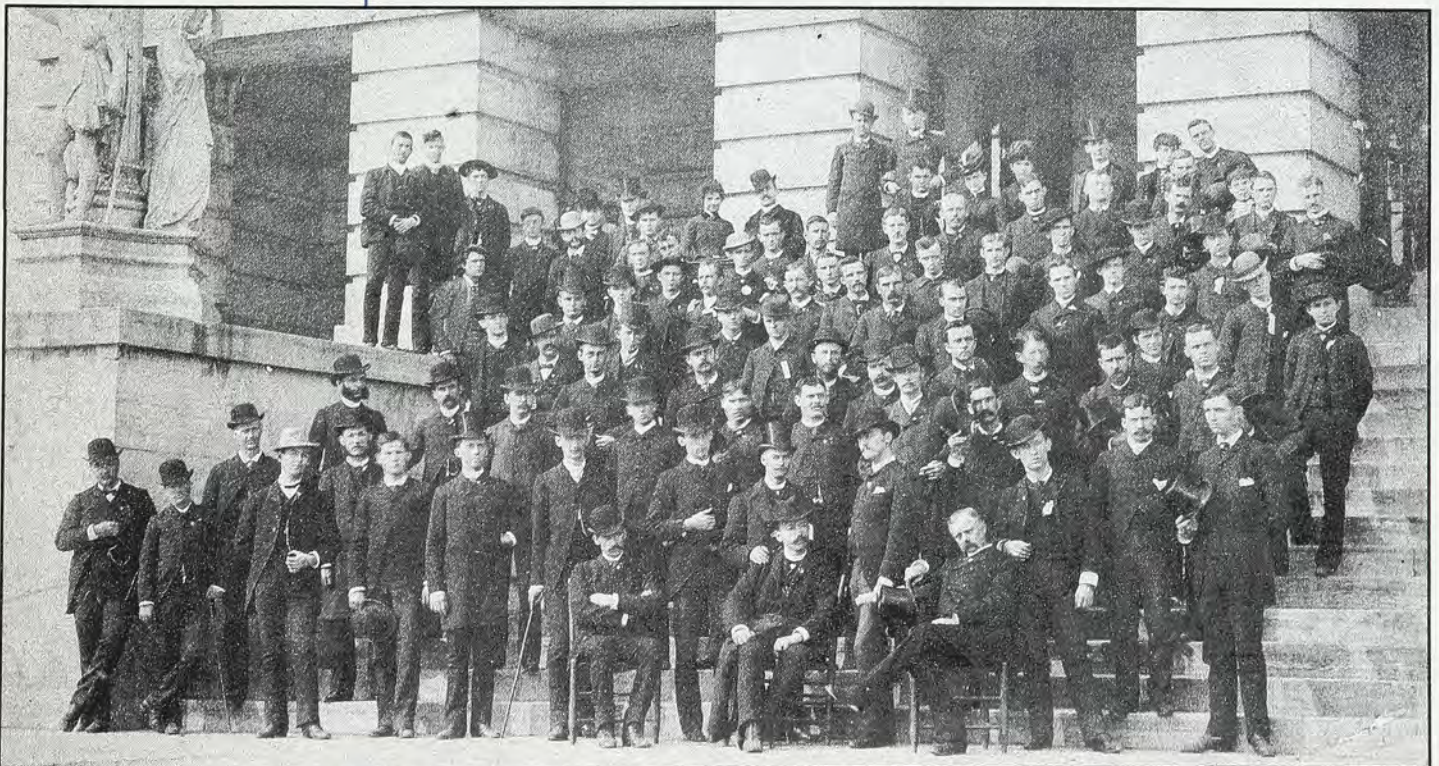
Before the decade was over a Phi was in the White House in the person of Benjamin Harrison (Miami '51). He was the first member of a college fraternity to hold that high office.

Charters were granted to 26 new chapters in the era Havighurst referred to as "a decade to remember."

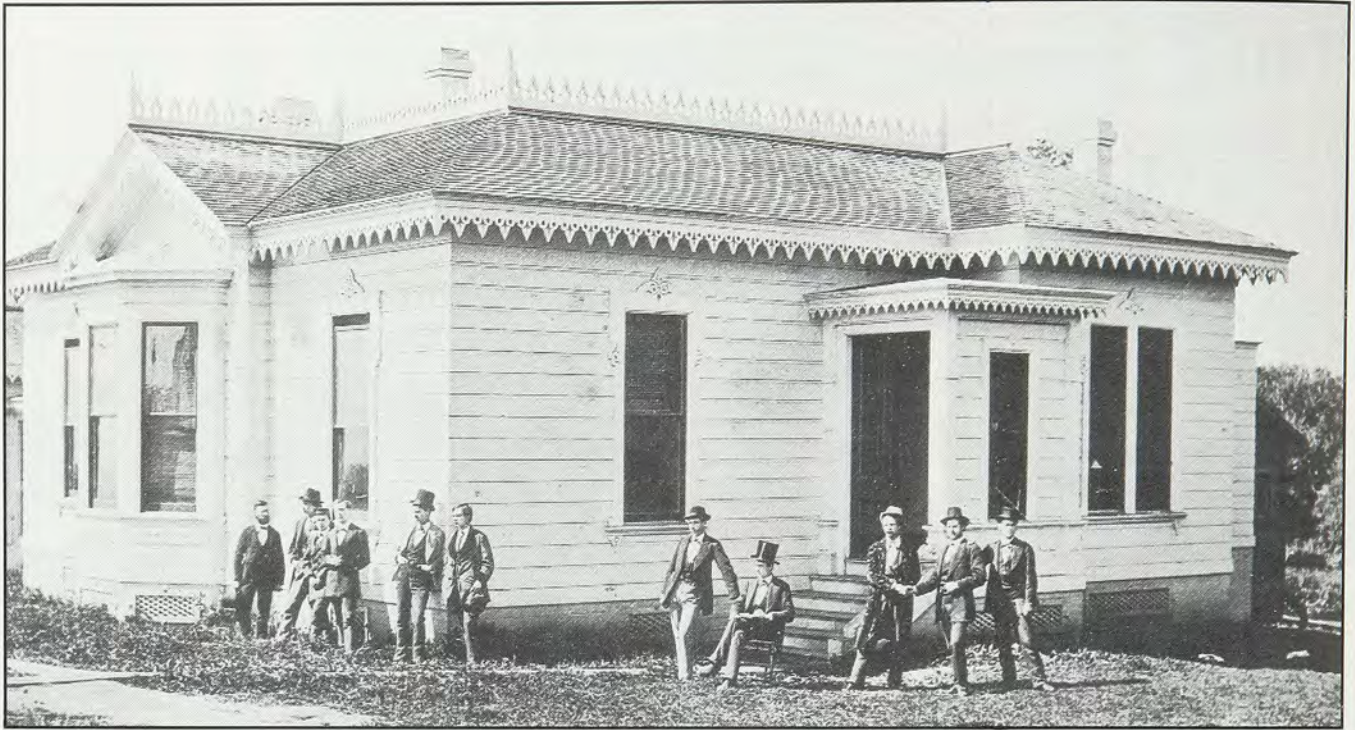
There was a general relaxing of anti-fraternity sentiment at many schools, both private and state-supported. There were more of the latter coming into being as land grant schools brought a new dimension to public education

Among other things accomplished at the historic 1880 Convention, charters were issued to Dickinson College in

*The 1884 Convention, held in Nashville, Tennessee, witnessed the Fraternity's productive growth.*







*Phi Delta Theta's senior class of 1876 at the University of California at Berkeley. Their chapter house was the first on campus. They are brothers Morford, Bradford, Searls, Sander, Chamberlain, Wallace, Woods, Washburne, Yager, Wilson, and Wall.*

Pennsylvania and Westminster College in Missouri. In the next two years chapters were formed in the state universities of Minnesota, Iowa, South Carolina and Kansas — all fertile new ground for the Fraternity.

In 1883 Tennessee Beta was chartered at Sewanee, the University of the South. Within a year, Tennessee Beta became the first chapter to own its own house — a modest, wooden structure which cost \$1,500.

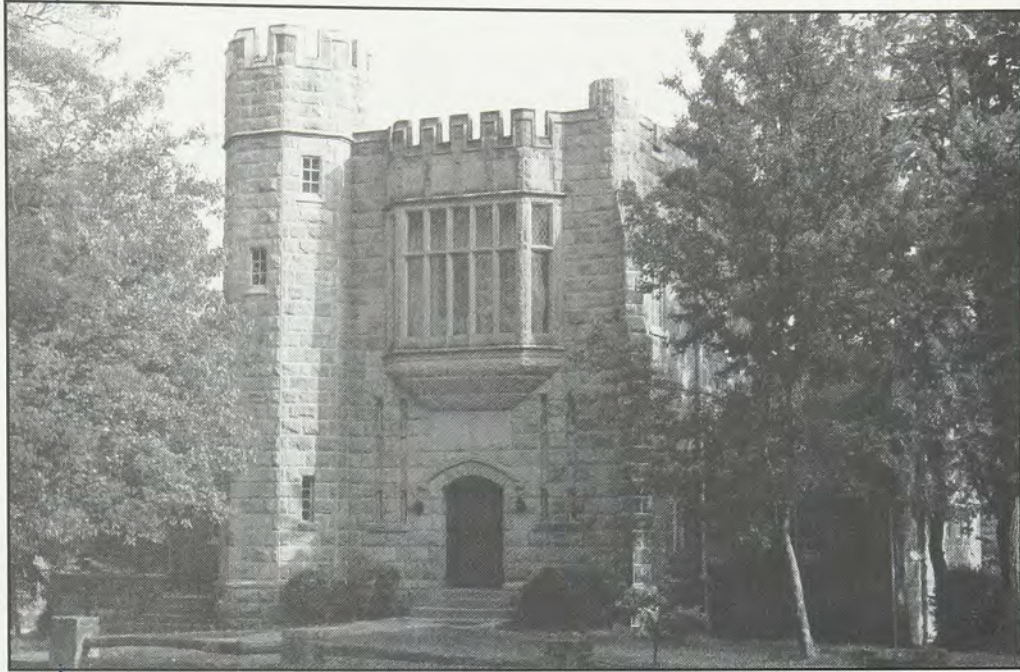
California Alpha was the first chapter to rent a house, but the Sewanee Phis had their own property eight years before another chapter followed their footsteps.

Ohio Zeta was established in 1883 at Ohio State on the campus that quickly became the Buckeye state's largest. As this book was being written (1997), the Columbus school is one of the nation's largest academic institutions with an enrollment of 55,000, a faculty of 1,800, and an annual budget of \$1.5 billion.

A few weeks later, Pennsylvania Zeta was chartered at the University of Pennsylvania almost in the heart of the City of Brotherly Love.

That same year Texas Beta was chartered at the University of Texas. The Phi Delts were the first Fraternity to take root, the charter being granted just a month after the school itself opened on an interesting, well-planned and financed campus, the prime example of what the land grants were accomplishing.





*Home of Tennessee Beta at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.*

The fifth expansion in 1883 came at Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., where six fraternities had been founded in the period from 1835 to 1848.

Major strides into the east were made in 1884 with chapters being established at Colby College in Maine, Columbia University and Dartmouth College.

The next five years rounding out the decade saw the Fraternity being planted at North Carolina, Williams, Southwestern, Syracuse, Washington and Lee, Amherst, Brown and Tulane.

Much credit for the Fraternity's expansion into New England must go to another dedicated Phi following the trend of Brothers Palmer and George Banta in seeking out fertile new ground for the brotherhood.

Arthur A. Stearns (Ohio Epsilon '79), a Cleveland attorney and historian of the General Council (1882-86), looked into the fraternity situation at four New England schools — Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst and Brown — while on a vacation trip in that part of the world.

Fraternities of eastern origin were well established on those campuses, but Stearns felt Phi Delta Theta could successfully colonize. He launched a vigorous letter-writing campaign to put the Fraternity on the campus at Dartmouth. He wrote 62 letters to school officials, students and other fraternity members to make his point and New Hampshire Alpha came into being in October of 1884.



It took longer and several visits to the campus to get Massachusetts Alpha going at Williams.

Willard Stuart Ferris, contacted as a sophomore by one of Stearns' letters, tried hard to recruit potential members, but the charter was not granted until after Ferris had graduated. He did, however, have the honor of being a charter member of the new group.

On the Amherst campus, a group headed by James R. Danforth sought a national fraternity affiliation and, once again, Stearns was involved in persuading the group to apply to Phi Delta Theta. They did, and Massachusetts Beta joined the expanding ranks.

President J. H. Seelye of Amherst was quoted in the *Century* magazine, "They (Greek letter fraternities) certainly give gladness and refreshment to our whole college life at Amherst."

In 1889, the editor of *The Scroll* asked and answered an interesting question:

"What is the history of Phi Delta Theta? Though not the oldest of the Greek brotherhoods, it is today established in more colleges than any of its rivals. In 1865 Phi Delta Theta had but five chapters in three states.

"We now have 66 chapters in 27 states. We would not have the number less. We determined to be a national instead of a provincial fraternity, and we have accomplished our object."

Rhode Island Alpha, the fourth chapter that owes its existence at least in part to the energetic Stearns, was chartered in January of 1889.

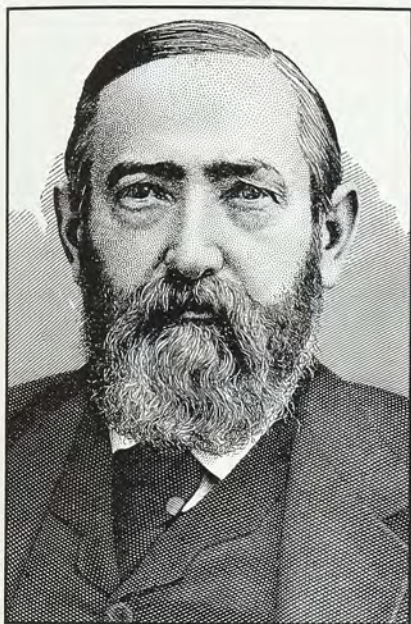
The last to join in the meaningful decade was another Alpha chapter, meaning, of course, an additional state on our map. This was Louisiana Alpha at Tulane.

*Phi Delta Theta chapter house at Stanford.*





# To The White House



*Benjamin Harrison, first in his Miami class of 1852, 19th signer of The Bond, President of the United States 1888-92.*

We have seen that Benjamin Harrison, destined to become the 23rd president of the United States, joined the Fraternity in only its second year. That was when he transferred to Miami in the fall of 1850 from a school in Cincinnati, then known as Cary's Academy, later as Farmers' College.

Born in North Bend, just west of Cincinnati, August 29, 1833, he is included among the eight Ohioans who give the Buckeye state its sobriquet as the "Mother of Presidents."

Despite that and completing his education at Old Miami, he spent most of his life as a Hoosier after moving to Indianapolis in 1854 to enter the practice of law there.

Harrison inherited a distinguished family name. His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was the ninth president of the country. The Harrisons of Virginia had a long history of being educators, businessmen, militia leaders and in politics in the colonial era prior to the Revolution.

He was a short, stocky lad who liked to hunt, fish and swim. A fair-haired blonde in his youth, he carried the nickname of Little Ben through his college days and through much of his life.

He mastered Greek, Latin and the physical sciences taught at Miami with its then emphasis on the classics. Two months prior to his 19th birthday he was graduated with high honors, first in the class of 1852.

Harrison read for the law with a Cincinnati firm and in 1854 moved to Indianapolis with his new wife, Caroline Scott Harrison.

Quickly establishing a reputation for his legal insights, he entered politics at a stormy time in our history. Breaking with family tradition, he joined the then fledgling Republican Party and campaigned in behalf of John C. Fremont in 1856, the first Republican candidate.

In early 1862, Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton asked him to raise and train a regiment, the 70th Indiana, to fight for the Union. A disciplinarian by nature, the 5-foot-6 Harrison whipped his men into a formidable fighting force and led them with

*A short, stocky lad who liked to hunt, fish and swim, he was known as "Little Ben" all his life.*



distinction through the war and was appointed a breveted brigadier general by President Lincoln before the end of hostilities.

His reputation as a war hero would help his political future, but not enough in his first major race as he lost the election for Indiana governor in 1876. That only whetted his appetite for the political arena.

He was elected to the Senate in 1881, declining an offer from James Garfield, the newly elected president, to join his cabinet. Harrison wanted to remain in the Senate, a wise decision as it turned out.

Harrison emerged from the Republican Convention of 1888 as the party's nominee for President on the eighth ballot after James G. Blaine, the best known Republican of the time, took his name out of nomination.

Founder Robert Morrison, a life-long Democrat, gave his support to his Fraternity brother and wrote him:

"Will General Benjamin Harrison who was the nineteenth signer of The Bond of Phi Delta Theta accept the congratulations of the man whose name was the first one written to that instrument?"

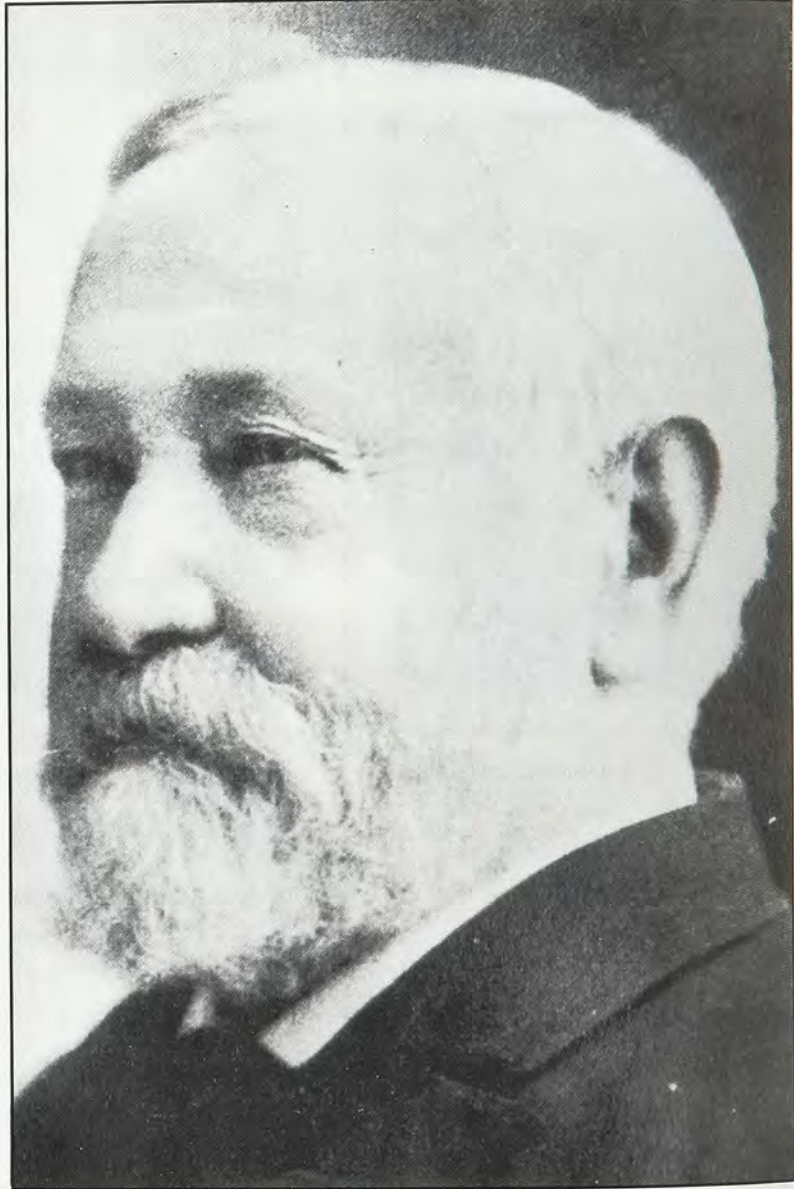
Continued Morrison, "... with the hope that his administration ... will be successful in every way and on a grander scale than was his administration of the affairs of Ohio Alpha of Phi Delta Theta in the crisis of 1851."

There was great excitement at the then recently restored Ohio Alpha chapter in Oxford. A banner was hung from the third floor of the chapter's rented rooms in the Mansion House proclaiming, "General Benjamin Harrison, a graduate of Miami, class of 1852, member of Phi Delta Theta."

The University and Oxford community joined the Phis in supporting Harrison's candidacy and a "Harrison and Morton" campaign flag flew in the town square of the Ohio college town.

On election night, the entire chapter stayed up clustered around the telegraph office, awaiting the outcome. At 3 a.m. a loud victory parade awakened residents as fireworks were shot off and many choruses of the campaign's victory songs were sung.

In the October *Scroll*, the editor wrote, "*The Scroll* is the



*The 23rd President of the United States organized and led an Indiana regiment with distinction, appointed brevet brigadier general by President Lincoln.*



*While President,  
Harrison  
participated in and  
spoke at three Phi  
Delta Theta banquets.*

organ of no political party, but the nomination of our honored and worthy brother ... is an honor which all Phis, irrespective of political ties, must feel with a keen sense of pride and gratification."

The next edition of the magazine carried sixteen pages of material on the new President. March 4, 1889, the night of Harrison's inauguration, there was a Phi Delt reunion in Washington organized by Charles E. Kincaid (Kentucky Alpha '78) who was Washington correspondent for the *Louisville Courier Journal*, then and now the Commonwealth's major newspaper.

The election campaign was hotly contested between Harrison and challenger Grover Cleveland, who actually drew 90,000 more votes. But by carrying key states such as New York, Harrison won out in the electoral college count, 233 to 168.

Promising the country a "Legal Deal," the new chief executive appointed six lawyers to his cabinet.

The most important legislation adopted during his administration was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, outlawing trusts and monopolies that hindered trade.

Harrison's independent ways alienated many key Republicans, and this came home to haunt him when Cleveland came back to defeat him in the 1892 election.

*After his term President Harrison returned to Indianapolis to practice law. He lived in this house from 1872 until his death in 1901.*





As that election drew near, Harrison's mind was not concentrated on politics. His wife was dying and passed away two weeks before the election. Harrison did not take to the stump to travel around the country, which in those days before radio and television was the highlight of the campaign.

Out of respect, the Democratic candidate likewise did not hit the speaking trail. When the votes were tallied, Cleveland had won, 277 electoral votes to 145.

Harrison went back to Indianapolis and resumed the practice of law. He enjoyed a lucrative practice, as well as being highly sought after on the lecture circuit.

In 1896 he married Mary Lloyd Dimmick, niece of his first wife, and they had a daughter, Elizabeth, born when the father was a vigorous 64. He died in Indianapolis in 1901 and is buried there in Crown Hill cemetery. His second wife outlived him by 47 years.

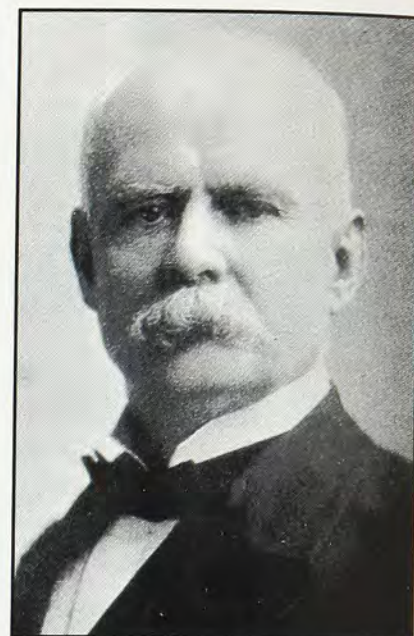
Harrison's return to private life did not take Phi Delta Theta out of the national spotlight. The new Vice President under Cleveland in 1892 was Adlai Ewing Stevenson (Kentucky Alpha '60). John Watson Foster (Indiana Alpha '55) succeeded James G. Blaine as secretary of state.

The October, 1892 edition of *The Scroll* contained portraits of brothers Harrison, Stevenson and Foster, referring to them as "Three distinguished sons of our three oldest chapters."

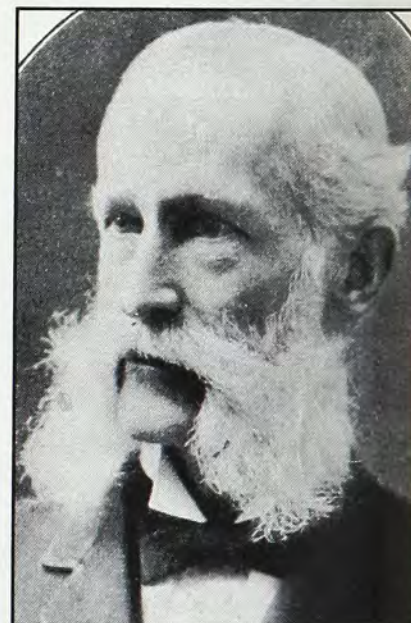
While practicing law in Bloomington, Illinois, Stevenson often visited the Phis at Illinois Wesleyan. They presented him with an ivory handled umbrella carved with a sword and shield when he went to Washington.

In accepting it, Stevenson said, "More than a third of a century has passed since my active membership in this college Fraternity. The rolling years, however, have not weakened the ties that bind me to my brothers of our beloved Fraternity."

During Harrison's years in the White House, on three occasions he participated in and spoke at Phi Delt banquets, something that would be virtually impossible for a President in his highly organized schedule in the media glare today.



*Adlai E. Stevenson (Kentucky '60), Vice President of the United States, 1893-97.*



*John Watson Foster (Indiana '55), secretary of state in the second Cleveland administration, 1893-97.*



# Another War

The last decade of the 19th century was an exciting time for Americans who lived through it.

The frontier had all but disappeared in the west and great social changes were taking place in the east and midwest.

Immigrants, mainly from Europe, were pouring through Ellis Island and changing the faces of major cities, particularly New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The American labor movement was flexing its muscles, not without bloodshed and sacrifice.

In 1898 the nation went to war against a European power for the first time since the War of 1812. As a consequence of the conflict with Spain, our military forces invaded Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico marking the first steps in the United States assuming its eventual role as a world power.

The Fraternity likewise was getting into a major change with its focus shifting from its literary foundation to the residential Fraternity as we know it now.

Adapting to Phi Delta Theta's status as a national organization, editor John Edwin Brown (Ohio Wesleyan '84) outlined in *The Scroll* the advantage of a united organization.

He enumerated these as a common ritual and tradition shared by many persons in many colleges. Throughout runs a common standard of conduct, financial and administrative assistance to scattered chapters and maintaining continuing ties with the alumni.

At the 1892 Convention at the Georgia statehouse in Atlanta, important developments occurred. A white carnation was adopted as the official Fraternity flower and, more importantly, Pallas Athena was adopted as the tutelary goddess of the order.

In classic legend Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom, had fallen from heaven as guardian of the safety of Troy. With the white-robed, helmeted goddess of wisdom in their chapter halls, all Phis had the protection of wisdom and skills. The emblem of Pallas remains prominent in our rituals and an enduring part of Fraternity legend.

After granting a charter to California Beta at Stanford and



*Pallas Athena, goddess of wisdom, adopted as the tutelary goddess of the Fraternity in 1891.*



an alumni chapter at Princeton, the Convention passed a resolution advocating “that every chapter make continued efforts to move into a chapter house of its own or rent one.”

There was then just one Phi Delta Theta house, a frame building acquired by the chapter at Sewanee in 1884. Fifty Phi Delt houses were acquired during the next two decades. Up to then, chapter meetings were in rented halls or parlors.

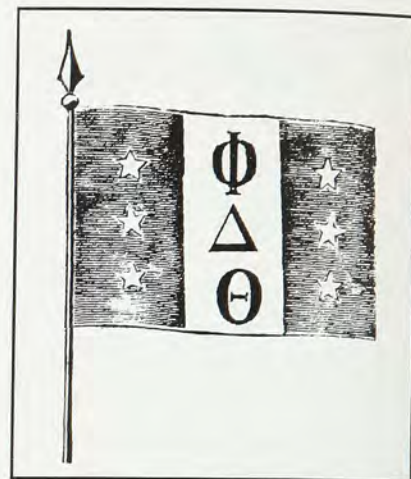
The 1894 Convention was once more in Indianapolis. Here the Phi Delt whistle became part of our ritual. A charter was granted to Purdue (Indiana Theta).

The Phikeia pledge button was officially adopted. It had originated in the chapter at Penn. Continuing a strengthening tradition, it was ordered that each chapter be provided a gavel of black walnut from the Miami campus woods.

The Convention also approved, at the suggestion of *Scroll* editor Brown, the publication of a “secret supplement” to the magazine to be read only by those who had signed The Bond “containing matter to be kept to ourselves.”

Thus *The Palladium* came into being, the first issue being circulated in 1894 dealing with requests for new charters and the financial discussion of ways and means of acquiring the chapter house.

*1898 Convention in Columbus, Ohio celebrated the Fraternity's 50th anniversary. Two of the founders, Robert Morrison and John Wolfe Lindley (front, center) were present and took part in the ceremonies.*



*The Fraternity flag adopted in 1896.*





The Catalogue of Phi Delta Theta issued that same year listed 6,816 living members.

The transition of the Fraternity into a housing mode began to put practical matters ahead of the literary traditions. Instead of literary readings dominating chapter meetings such matters as house regulations, house dues and house furnishings were now on the agenda.

Acquiring a house was a serious venture for the chapters, both active and alumni. Involvement of the alumni was in most cases the means of financing the move. This brought the actives and alumni closer together and over the years alumni housing boards, by whatever name, have provided guidance and control of the younger members.

As outlined in the Havighurst book, the success of the house movement surpassed the brightest expectations of the General Council and alumni groups.

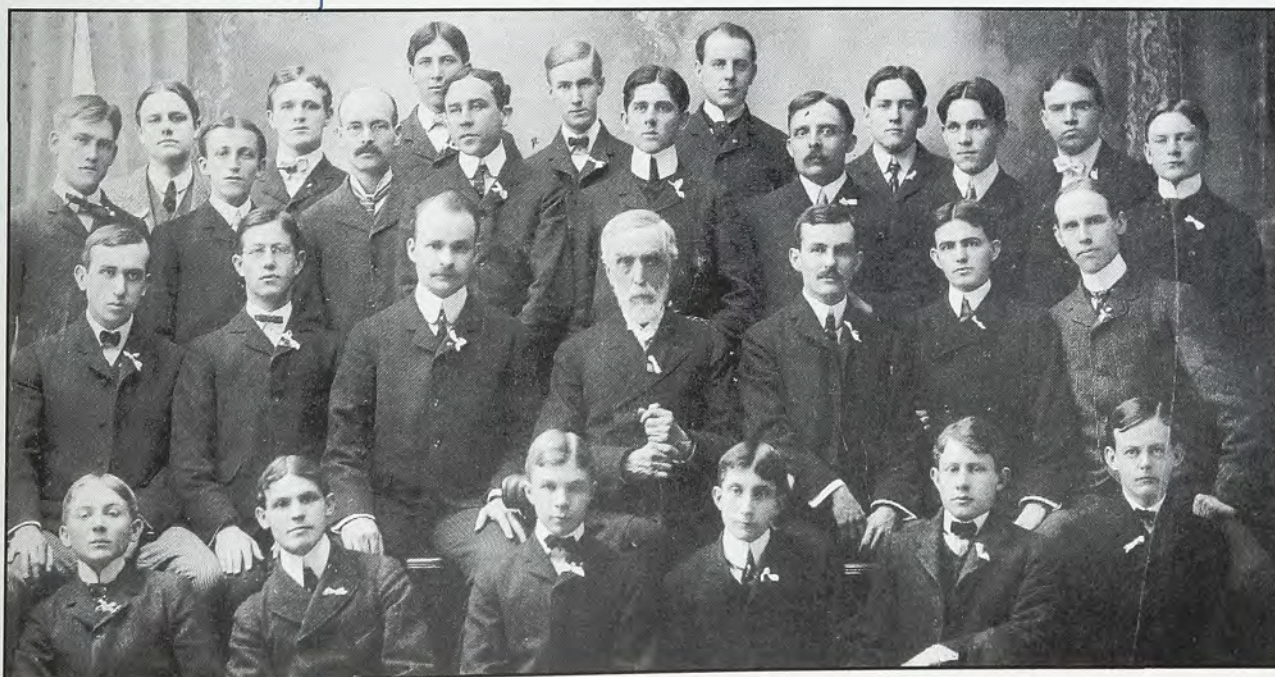
One of the early houses, built in 1896 along the lines of contemporary homes, was at Cornell. The chapter had purchased a wooded lot on a lane overlooking the wild Cascadilla Gorge and a stone stucco house was built on one of the more attractive locations on the campus.

Vermont, Stanford, Amherst and Wisconsin were among the chapters acquiring early attractive housing — but the list is too long to discuss further here.

By 1901, Phi Delta Theta had 65 chapters with 44 having houses, either owned or rented.

For its 50th anniversary, the Fraternity wanted to meet in Oxford during the Christmas holidays at the same time the six Founders had created the brotherhood. But a lack of facilities made

*Founder Morrison's 80th birthday party celebrated in 1902.*





the idea impractical and the Convention was rescheduled for November 21-25 in Columbus in state legislature facilities.

A record attendance of 208 included Founders Robert Morrison and John Wolfe Lindley. General Council President Walter B. Palmer presided and in his opening remarks said:

"We may look backward and congratulate ourselves on a course well run. It is interesting and instructive to recall the various stages of our career ... the small beginnings, the gradual growth interrupted by the Civil War when the fires on our altars all but expired, the slow recuperation and then the splendid development which has placed Phi Delta Theta foremost among national fraternities."

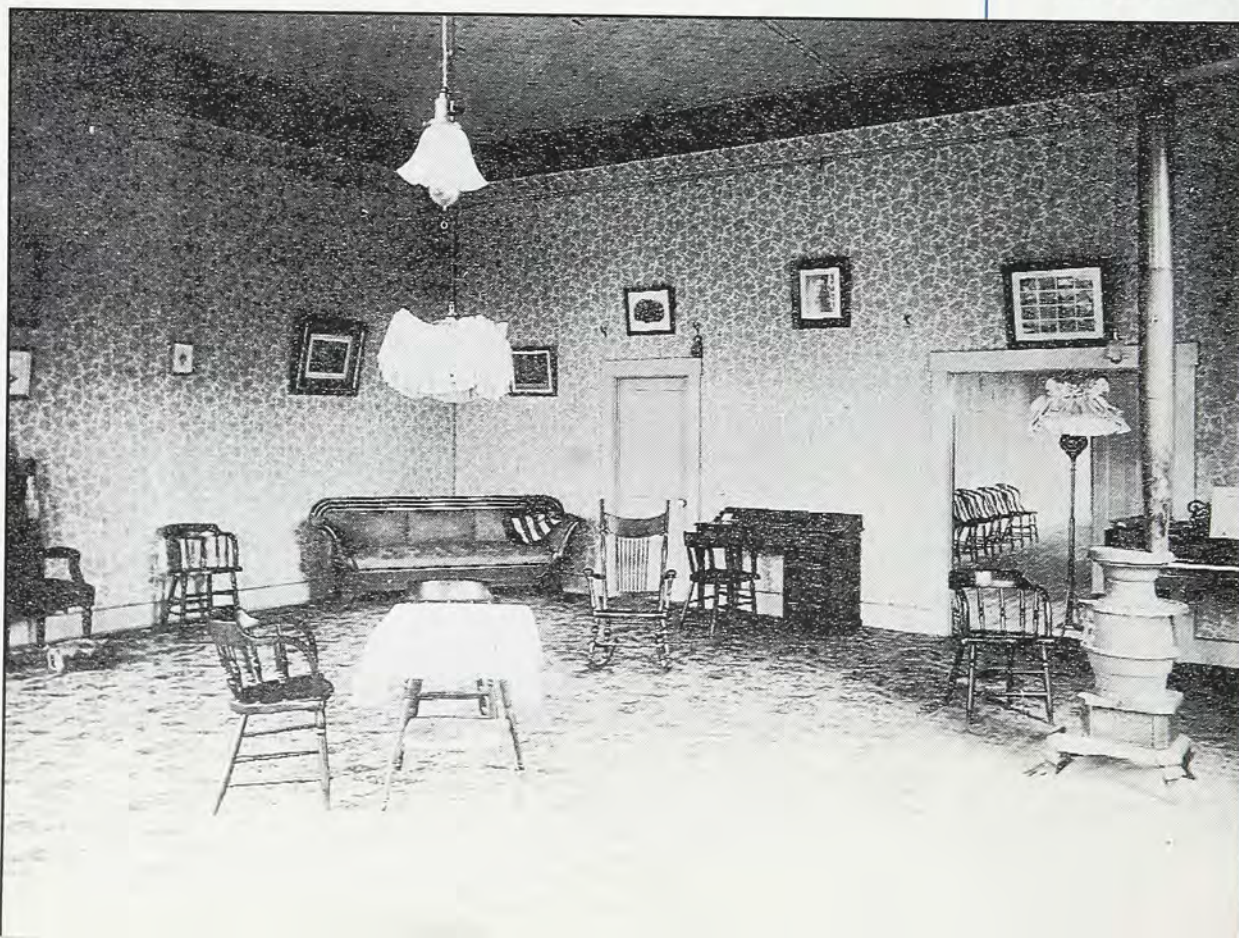
Morrison and Lindley spoke of their pride and experiences of 50 years after they created and signed The Bond. The most popular Phi Delt song, then and now, was sung frequently. Every Phi has heard it and knows the words composed by Palmer:

*From six at first we soon became  
Phi Delta Theta for aye!  
A mighty host of Wondrous Fame  
Phi Delta Theta for aye!*

If the Fraternity couldn't have its Convention in Oxford, its leaders, along with the Ohio Alpha chapter, participated in the 75th anniversary celebration of Miami at graduation time in 1899.

The chapel in Old Main building had been enlarged to accommodate 500 people. Following Class Day exercises June 13, the Phis celebrated their own anniversary in the facility.

*From the 1898 Miami University  
Blue Book comes this rare 100-  
year-old photograph labeled  
"Phi Delta Theta Hall."*







Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius had a 40-year naval career. Then fresh out of Annapolis, he survived the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898.



Brigadier General Frederick Funston (Kansas '92) became a national hero in the Spanish-American war.

Lindley and Morrison led the march into the chapel decorated with flowers and the Fraternity colors. It was the first time the two Founders had been back since graduating.

The oration was delivered by Alston Ellis, who said in part, "... we have placed a tablet in the wall of the old North Dormitory in connection with the founding of our beloved Fraternity."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the group marched over to North Hall to observe the tablet and visit Founder Wilson's room.

The Phis had barely begun to celebrate. A reception the next night and 24 hours later a banquet capped the festivities, with the latter lasting well into the morning hours.

Meanwhile, the war with Spain was fought and won with relatively little interruption of Fraternity life, unlike the Civil War and later 20th century wars.

There was nonetheless a Phi Delt presence, starting with the incident that touched off hostilities. Cuba had been waging a war of independence against Spain for three years. Sentiment in this country was strong in support of the Cuban rebels.

Although the United States was not at war with Spain, we sent naval forces to Cuba, with the battleship *Maine*, the flagship of the force, anchored in Havana harbor.

Among the personnel aboard the *Maine* was a recent graduate of the Naval Academy, Wat Tyler Cluverius. He had signed The Bond at Tulane in 1895 before being accepted at Annapolis.

On the night of February 15, 1898, a tremendous explosion rocked the American battleship, killing 260 officers and enlisted personnel. The young Cluverius was a survivor. After a 40-year career in the Navy, Admiral Cluverius became president of the General Council.

The battle cry, *Remember the Maine*, echoed across America and the declaration of war was almost immediate. It was a quick, one-sided engagement.

The most celebrated Phi in the conflict was Brigadier General Frederick Funston (Kansas '90). He had been something of a soldier of fortune in exploring the Yukon and served with the Cuban rebels before the Americans entered the war.

Funston was a national hero, acclaimed as such by the American correspondents in Cuba serving national magazines and newspapers. He fought in 23 battles and was severely wounded, his rank being an unofficial one of General of the Volunteers. His wounds were treated medically back in the United States; he was commissioned a Colonel in the U. S. Army and sent to the Philippines.



The fighting in the Philippines was the most savage in the war, being waged on several fronts. Funston enhanced his reputation by leading his men from up front rather than from headquarters. His heroics were saluted in the April, 1899 edition of *The Scroll*.

When he returned to his native Topeka, Kansas, a crowd of 100,000 wildly cheered the fighting Phi, who then returned to the Philippines as military governor of the province of Luzon.

Funston was also the subject of a 1901 article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, authored by a classmate at Kansas, William Allen White, a brother Phi.

White (Kansas '90) went on to a distinguished career as a newspaper editor.

Two other Phis achieved fame as war correspondents in the struggle. Edwin Emerson (Miami '89) went to Puerto Rico ahead of the American troops and was captured by the Spaniards. He escaped, crossed the mountains to the coast and made his way by open boat to the Dutch West Indies.

Theodore Roosevelt invited Emerson to join the Rough Riders, where he served with distinction.

After the war he served as correspondent in the Orient for *Collier's* magazine and the *New York World*. He was one of the American correspondents covering the 1904 war between Russia and Japan.

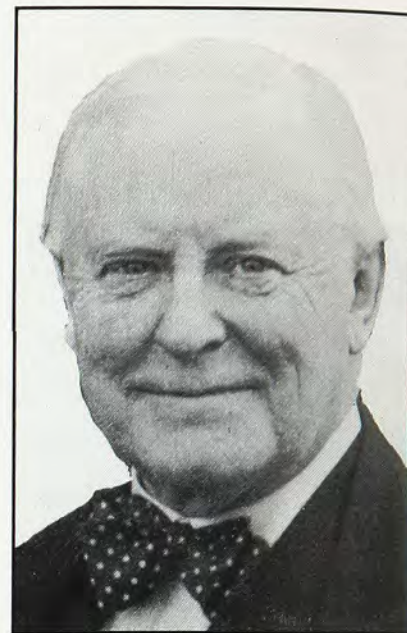
Richard Henry Little (Illinois Wesleyan '95) went to Cuba on behalf of the *Chicago Tribune* and enjoyed a long career as a foreign correspondent for that newspaper.

The number of Phis who fought in the war totaled 286, including 15 who were initiated after their military service.

The only Phi to lose his life in the conflict was Private Eugene R. Lyons (Vanderbilt '83). He died in combat in Luzon Province where the natives fought the Spanish but refused to submit to the American forces and continued fighting.



Richard Henry Little, left, went to Cuba to start a long career as a foreign correspondent.



William Allen White, Funston's Kansas classmate, became a distinguished newspaper editor



War correspondent Edwin Emerson (Miami '89) joined the Rough Riders.



# The 20th Century

In February of 1900 the General Council received an application signed by 12 students at McGill University in Montreal. The overture from north of the border came as a surprise and created an issue no one had foreseen.

There had never been any discussion of expanding Phi Delta Theta outside the United States. International expansion was an action to be taken up at the next Convention and the McGill group was so advised.

A Phi from Vermont visited McGill to meet with the interested students and a Phi from Maine Alpha entered the medical school there. Both men were invited to the Convention in Louisville in November to report on the potential of a Canadian chapter.

After extended discussion, the Convention voted in favor of crossing the border and Quebec Alpha was installed April 5, 1902 in the Windsor Hotel.

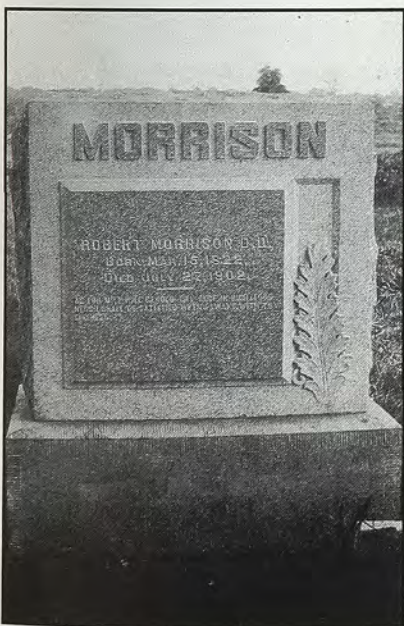
The welcome extended in *The Scroll* said in part, "... the Phi Delta Thetas of McGill are thrice welcomed, as fellow Americans, as college men and brothers in The Bond." Four years later, the second chapter in Canada was granted to the University of Toronto.

Two other chapters joined the ranks in 1902. The first was Colorado Alpha at the University of Colorado, where General Frederick Funston, the young hero of the Philippine campaign, was a speaker at the installation. The new chapter promptly rented a stone house on University Hill with the mountains in the backdrop.

In September, Georgia Delta began its operations with 16 active members at Georgia Tech.

Three of our six Founders had lived to greet the new century, but obviously, they would not enjoy much of it.

Andrew Watts Rogers died February 24, 1901 and Robert Morrison a year-plus later, July 27, 1902. Both men had settled in Missouri and lived about 100 miles apart in the central portion of the state.



Monument to Robert Morrison erected at his grave in Fulton, Missouri in 1904.



John Wolfe Lindley, the surviving Founder, attended the 1902 Convention in New York City. He was given a rousing ovation as he made another of his stirring orations in behalf of the brotherhood he had helped establish so long ago.

The six-day Convention in the nation's largest city and media center was the most newsworthy to the general public, thanks to the well-known war correspondents Dick Little and Edwin Emerson, who were among the speakers. A total of 434 articles bearing on the Convention were clipped from the many New York newspapers.

In the two years between the New York Convention and the 1904 gathering in Indianapolis, only one new charter was added, at Penn State.

Pennsylvania Theta, the eighth chapter in that populous state, came into being with three faculty member Phis submitting the application. Irving L. Foster, professor of romantic languages, Perley O. Ray, instructor of history, and Levi P. Wyman, instructor in chemistry, had their plans well in hand.

The addition of only one new chapter in that two year period did not mean interest in Phi Delta Theta was waning. The General Council had received 14 applications in that time span but it was obvious that a sound policy might be to slow down the growth to provide time for more prior investigation than had been done before.

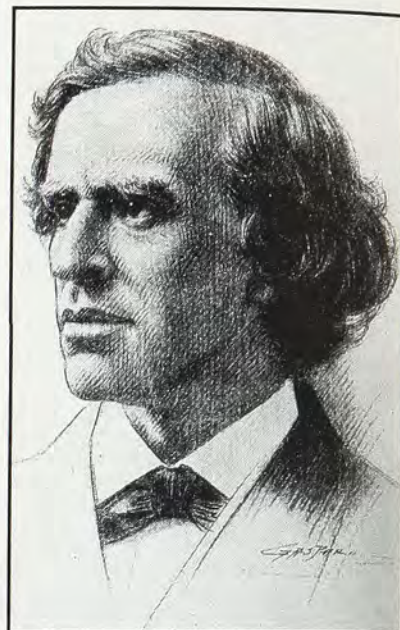
In 1905, historic Ohio Alpha joined the long list of chapters able to describe "our new chapter house" in its report to *The Scroll*. The Miami Phis acquired a ten-room residence at the point where the campus and the town center of Oxford came together.

The house had been there a long time and was where a distinguished alumnus, Reverend David Swing (Miami '52) had lived when he was on campus. Pastor Swing is one of the University's distinguished alumni, being nationally known as a religious leader and orator in the last half of the 19th century.

But that house was inadequate for the anticipated growth of campus fraternity life and some farsighted alumni got involved to build a much larger house.

With the encouragement of Guy Potter Benton, a Phi serving as University president, the Phis acquired at a nominal figure a site on High Street where Benton envisioned the "Fraternity Place" would be. Several other fraternities got their land at the same terms and the group of fraternity houses became a reality.

The Phis were first and the cornerstone was laid November 27, 1907, by Founder Lindley himself — just 20 days before he passed away.



*Reverend David Swing, nationally known religious leader and orator.*

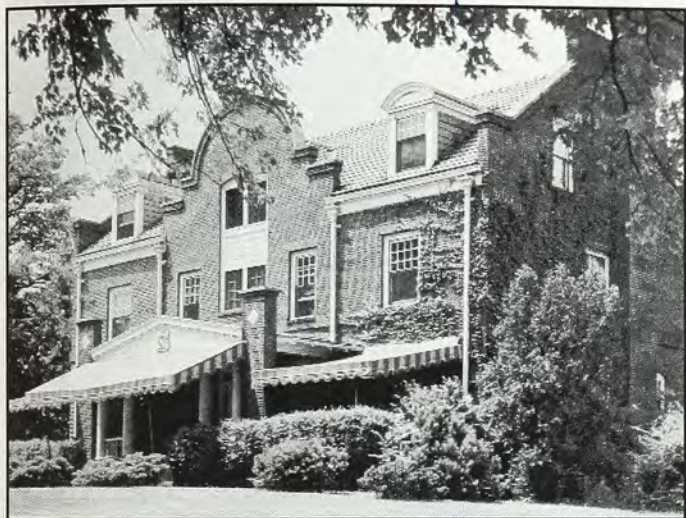


*Guy Potter Benton, Miami president who later headed the World War I YMCA in Paris.*



In 1908, the Phis had a public housewarming in the handsome new home, situated only about two city blocks from the present house around the corner on Talawanda.

Founder Lindley was very close to the Fraternity in the final weeks of his long life. As reported in *The Scroll*, he had attended an initiation ceremony at Ohio Wesleyan November 15, just prior to traveling to Oxford for the cornerstone dedication of Ohio Alpha's new home.



*Ohio Alpha's first chapter house, acquired in 1905, was a 10-room dwelling formerly occupied by Rev. Swing.*

It was the first initiation ceremony he had witnessed since leaving Miami in 1850. He spoke at the banquet which followed, stirring up much sentiment and excitement among the new Phis.

December 6 he wrote to Palmer, "... I have been having a good time in the Phi world. I was with the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan, where I assisted in initiating five young men into the mysteries of Phi Delta Theta. One of the boys was a near neighbor of mine and bids fair to do honor to the Fraternity."

That young man earned honor indeed. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, distinguished alumnus of the Methodist school was a minister who, for the next 60 years, was a writer, orator and Fraternity leader.

Lindley wrapped up his letter to Palmer, perhaps the last one he ever wrote, telling about the visit to Miami and on to Cincinnati, where he attended the province convention. He returned to his home in Fredericktown in a tired and weakened condition, contracted pneumonia and entered the Chapter Grand December 16, 1907.

The Palmer history made its appearance in 1906, a truly impressive product that required parts of 22 years to complete. Announcement of Palmer's start of the history was made in 1884, the year he was named Fraternity historian.

When finally completed, the book was almost 1,000 pages of thoroughly researched material covering every aspect of Fraternity development and achievement.

In a foreword, Founder Lindley wrote, "...it will cement a much closer union of our members ... it will be a great incentive for making our brotherhood stronger."

Palmer was never in a position to devote full time to the book as he was still a newspaper reporter in Nashville when he assumed the work. He first thought it might be completed in four years in 1888.

Even before he was appointed historian, Palmer had become aware of and interested in obtaining historical papers describing the early days of various chapters. When he got into the effort, he



became fascinated by the thought of acquiring as many letters and reports as possible.

He left Nashville in 1892 to become a roving agent for the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, a job that had him on the move most of the time, before he settled in New York City in 1899. He spent the rest of his life there.

He had hoped to have the work finished by 1898 for the celebration of the Fraternity's first 50 years. However, he was too deeply engrossed in the work to cut corners and he pursued every detail that came to his attention.

"For many years, the history has been my constant companion," he wrote in announcing the work would not be finished for the 1898 Convention. "The bulky manuscript has traveled with me over a large portion of the United States as well as accompanied me on an ocean voyage."

On another occasion, he clutched the precious papers while evacuating a room in a hotel that was on fire.

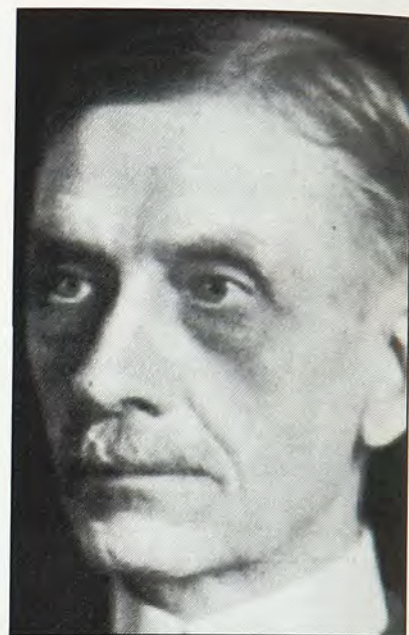
After settling in New York, he made more headway with the missing details and in keeping the book current with the addition of new chapters.

When he finally turned the book over to the printers, a pressroom mishap by jammed paper wiped out 63 of the 66 handwritten pages that were to be an index of individual members. It would take another two years to make up the missing list of names, so it was decided to go ahead with the printing. The unfinished index of names ends with Baird, W. P. ('02 Ohio Beta).

The Indianapolis Convention of 1904 presented Palmer with a gold watch and chain as a tribute to his work.

It needs to be pointed out that Palmer, who had only one lower arm and hand, wrote it all out in longhand. No other Greek letter society has anything close to the massive historical detail of its early days.

That same Indianapolis Convention was surprised to hear a cable sent to it by the lanky, globe-trotting correspondent, Dick Little, covering the Asian war between Russia and Japan. "Congratulations and best wishes from Manchuria Alpha. That's me," was the casual message.



*Walter Palmer's history of the Fraternity, published in 1906, took parts of 22 years to complete.*



# Discipline Concerns

*Every chapter occupying a house must adopt strict rules... (including) fixed regular study hours.*

As they moved into the 20th century fraternities, other than Phi Beta Kappa and subsequent honorary societies, were becoming residential clubs. Fraternity meant an upscale way of campus life to incoming students.

The congenial, masculine lifestyle seemed very attractive to young men in an American society that was becoming less rigid in mores and customs. But with living in a fraternity house came the necessity for responsibilities and restraints that could and did create serious problems for many groups.

In 1909 a member of Delta Upsilon on the faculty at the University of Minnesota wrote a much noticed article, "The Chapter House and Its Effect on the Fraternity," which was widely quoted and reprinted in *The Scroll*.

Drawing on reports from 110 members of 11 different fraternities on the Minneapolis campus, he concluded, "Scholarship is declining and social life rising in the fraternities."

He discussed three factors that seem as relevant today as they did in 1909. He wrote:

"The absence of daily contact between student and instructor is due largely to the unprecedented growth of American universities. These institutions have become great machines — almost as soulless as the corporations that have no time for individuals. They ruthlessly crush down those who cannot take care of themselves and allow the socially inclined to lead a butterfly life."

The second problem was "the unlimited introduction of elective and cultural courses that replaced the discipline of mathematics, the classics, physics and philosophy resulted in the popular attitude — don't let your college work interfere with your college life."

The third concern was the social enticements of the modern chapter house where there was no check on indolence and dissipation.



The Delta Upsilon author offered no solution for his concerns except to urge more alumni supervision of chapter houses.

Phi Delta Theta's General Council had taken notice of the problems and in 1908 adopted this code of chapter house management:

"Every chapter occupying a house must adopt strict rules for the government of its occupants. Fixed regular study hours must be observed and ensure the preservation of good order and good moral atmosphere."

Those rules, never rescinded, are more easily stated than enforced, as many faculty advisors have discovered over the years.

The lack of discipline in fraternity life drew much criticism from the administrations where problems came into the open.

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan was typical of administrators who insisted on control. "No one familiar with the present condition of things in the fraternity houses can fail to realize that special effort is needed if the fraternities are to hold themselves up to the high reputation for scholarship and character which they had before fraternity houses were established."

Continuing along those lines, President Angell said, "The great dangers to the residents of these houses are waste of time ... a substitution of social life for hard study. If the upperclassmen are not of high moral strain, the lowering of the character of the members is inevitable."

The leaders of Phi Delta Theta were shocked by the conduct of many members at the 1910 Convention at Niagara Falls. While the majority of the 300 Phis in attendance behaved themselves, a small group was more interested in drinking and having fun than attending to the business at hand.

Guy Potter Benton, about to become president of the University of Vermont after his similar turn at Miami, conducted a model initiation as part of the Convention. The intent was to show the undergraduates the proper way to do the ceremony, for which Dr. Benton had memorized the entire ritual. The ceremony was almost disrupted by some carousing members at the rear of the room.

Among the initiates was George Banta Jr., who had been pledged by the Wabash chapter before entering college and who would go on to become president of the General Council in 1932-1934.

*Among the early chapter houses was Wisconsin Alpha's, purchased in 1896. The spacious house stood beside the wide waters of Lake Mendota near the University of Wisconsin campus.*







George Banta, Jr.

In the last half of the 19th Century, the fraternity system itself had grown from *sub rosa* beginnings as literary societies with secret rituals to influential collegiate organizations maintaining their own living quarters and creating a lifestyle for their members.

But with this prosperity came social problems, creating public suspicion and hostility and leading to anti-fraternity legislation in both the south and midwest.

As they acquired their chapter houses, fraternities were more visible as well as vulnerable when excesses developed around their extra-curricular activities. One of the worst of the excesses was drastic and dramatic pre-initiation rites that easily and often got out of hand.

The first major tragedy in hazing occurred at Kenyon College in October, 1905, when a Delta Kappa Epsilon freshman candidate carrying a rope and blindfolded was sent to a railroad bridge to await further orders. Apparently, he was to remain at the spot for several hours.

About 10 p.m. that night the boy's body was found, mangled by a locomotive. Kenyon students and officials believe he probably fell asleep on the tracks. The Deke members said they didn't think the rail line was active during the night.

The coroner, citing the rope and blindfold, ruled he was probably tied to the tracks. A denial by the Dekes was ignored and newspapers across the country jumped on the story.

The Dekes had been involved in an earlier fatality under less dramatic circumstances. At Yale in 1892, a Deke initiate forced to run blindfolded through the streets of New Haven, struck a carriage pole and was fatally injured. Fraternities as such were banned at the Ivy League school thereafter.

A Kappa Alpha Society pledge at Cornell had drowned in a canal in 1899, engaged in what the fraternity termed "running a summons" blind-folded.

The Kenyon tragedy led to all Greek letter groups, operating independently, condemning foolish, brutal and hazardous hazing. But interpretations of what was brutal and hazardous continued to differ for years.

The legislature in South Carolina voted to ban fraternities at the state school in 1897. In 1901 a similar law was enacted in Arkansas. Anti-fraternity legislation was proposed in Mississippi, Ohio, Wisconsin and Texas but was never enacted.

The fraternity system was not without its defenders at the administrative level. Guy Potter Benton asserted that a properly conducted chapter could stimulate scholarship and uphold the morality of its members.

Chancellor Frank Strong of the University of Kansas commended fraternities as a valuable adjunct of student life during



testimony before the legislature. Other defenders at that level included President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, the respected Phi Delt Ellis at Ohio University, and Raymond Hughes, who succeeded Benton at Miami.

But spreading hostility on and off the campus ran strong. Most of this was based on the idea that fraternity life was elitist, undemocratic and defined by privilege.

The fact is that nearly every fraternity at that time did have "restrictive clauses" regarding membership that needed to be addressed.

In the past, national fraternities spent more time in rivalries than in cooperation. Faced with the anti-fraternity sentiment that seemed to be growing, they began to come together.

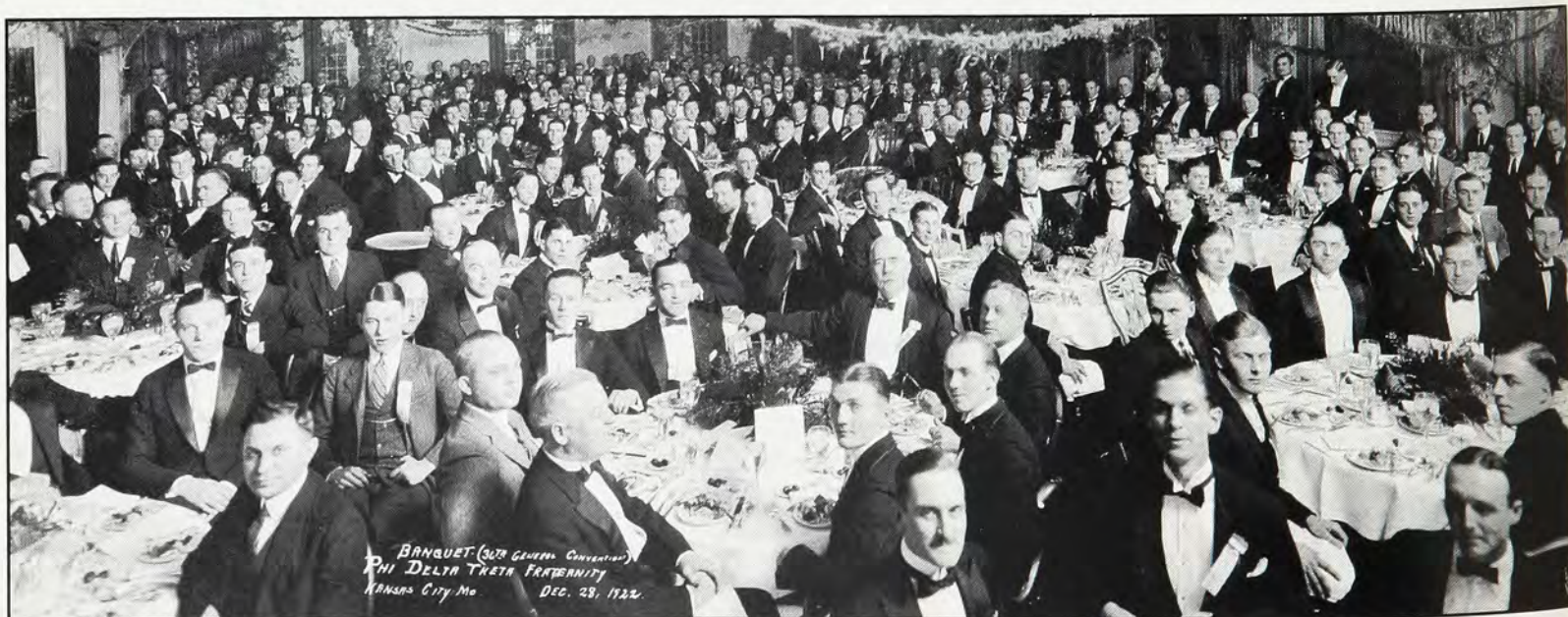
In its report to *The Scroll* in 1908, Ohio Zeta's reporter wrote, "Ohio State prides itself on having a well-organized Pan Hellenic Association. The association has now entered its third year, and with cooperation of the faculty, it has contributed an inestimable amount toward fostering better college spirit as well as bringing fraternity men into closer relationship."

The reporter was Arthur M. Schlesinger, who went from Ohio State to Harvard and later became one of America's distinguished historians.

In 1908, an Inter-Fraternity Conference was called by president W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University. Fifty-eight members of 26 fraternities met in New York City.

They decided to form a permanent organization to exchange viewpoints and discuss questions of mutual concern. Their cooperation was enhanced by establishing a quarterly magazine

*The Fraternity's 36th General Convention banquet drew a full house at Kansas City, Missouri on December 28, 1922..*







*The men of Iowa Alpha. The chapter was installed in 1902 at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.*

that would provide a common voice to defend and promote the fraternity system.

The quarterly, *Banta's Greek Exchange*, was a joint project of those two devoted Phis, Walter B. Palmer and George Banta.

The first edition of the quarterly featured what one would expect of a man with a whole-hearted belief in fraternities, not as elite groups but as a congenial band of students enjoying and sustaining others.

Palmer approached his defense bluntly and forcefully. "Fraternities are not on trial ... but they are fighting on the defensive."

His remedy for the allegations against the system was simple, "... the remedy is more fraternities and more chapters to satisfy the need for more of the fraternity experience."

*Banta's Greek Exchange* continued to explain and promote the fraternity system and to support the sorority system which came into being in the late 19th century with the advance of women's rights as a national issue.

An interesting sidelight opinion in the pros and cons discussion of fraternity values was published in the *New York Sun* from a Dartmouth official.

"It must be born in mind," he wrote, "that the elimination of fraternities would by no means eliminate the tendency of like (persons) to associate with like."

In the language of the 1990s, one might expect to find that observation pertinent at times on the subject of race relations.

Walter B. Palmer sounded the battle cry for fraternities to unite in a 1910 article in *The Scroll*:



“The war on fraternities has brought some compensations. The result has been to place all fraternities on their mettle to demonstrate to the world that they are doing good work in promoting scholarship, morality, democracy and college loyalty,” wrote Palmer.

The disorderly Convention of 1910 had not been forgotten by the General Council. In preparation for the Convention of 1912 in Chicago’s LaSalle Hotel, chapter officers and delegates were instructed to emphasize the need for a sober and harmonious gathering.

With a record-breaking attendance of almost 600, the Convention opened December 30 during the Christmas holidays and went about its business and social events “with plenty of enthusiasm without intoxicants.”

New charters were approved for the University of North Dakota, Colorado College and Iowa State College. Guy Potter Benton was elected president of the General Council by unanimous vote for the next biennium.

The anti-fraternity storm was not over, but Phi Delta Theta was riding it out with positive leadership.



# World War I

*First Phi casualty in World War I reported from Ontario Alpha was Lt. Colin Simpson of the University of Toronto, killed "somewhere in France" while commanding an artillery battery.*

When hostilities broke out in Europe in 1914, the majority of Americans had no idea the United States eventually would be involved in what would become the greatest bloodbath the world had known up to that time — World War I.

European history had been punctuated by a pattern of recurring warfare that did not involve those of us on this side of the Atlantic.

As a whole generation of British, French and German young men were being sacrificed in the senseless struggle, fraternity life in the USA went on as usual for the first two years of combat.

But this was not the case with our two Canadian chapters at the University of Toronto and McGill. Almost 100 men had been initiated in the nine years Ontario Alpha had existed. Within months of the start of the war, 20 had volunteered and more would soon be on the way.

In the best of British Empire tradition, the educated college graduates and/or students were considered candidates for Officer Training Schools.

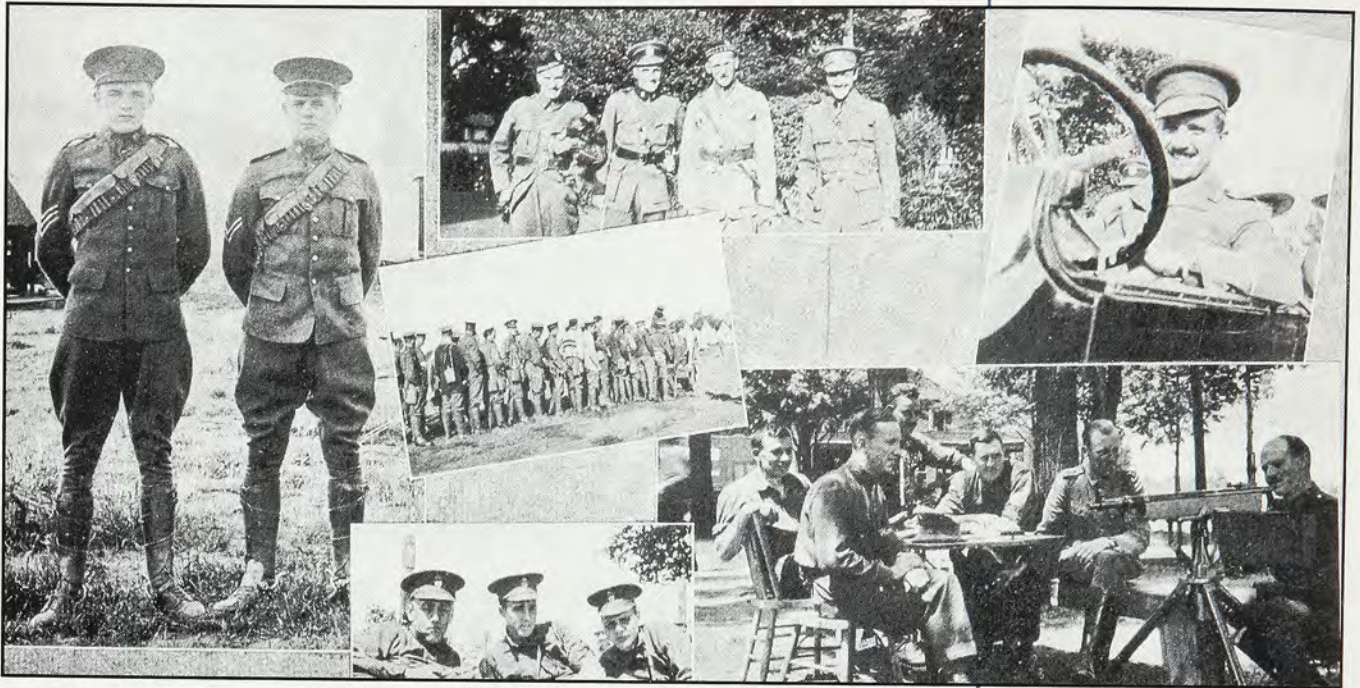
The summer of 1915 found many Phis in training at Niagara-on-the-Lake and a number were in the first Canadian contingent sent overseas.

Among that group was C.A.V. McCormack (Toronto '12), who rose to the rank of major, commanding the 83rd Battalion, and Keith Munro (McGill '10), wounded and captured by the Germans at the Battle of Ypres. Dr. Alfred K. Haywood (Toronto '08) headed a medical contingent and won the military cross for gallantry in the field.

Ontario Alpha's report to *The Scroll* in 1915 described the situation "... The war has been a severe blow to Canadian chapters of all fraternities ... yet we feel that in taking up the sword, we are living up to The Bond in the highest interpretation of the phrase."

The first Phi casualty reported from Ontario Alpha was Lt. Colin Simpson, killed "somewhere in France" while commanding an artillery battery.





*Ontario Phis in training camp in the summer of 1915.*

Simpson had been a leader among the Phis. "His life adorned the chapter," a classmate wrote. "His death leaves an ideal of splendid manhood." Lt. Simpson was barely 21.

The first Americans to go overseas were volunteers in the American Ambulance Corps. As citizens of a neutral nation, they accepted the hazards of war as non-combatants.

The first Phi on record with that group was Edward F. Sheffey, II (Randolph Macon '13), who had gone to Harvard for his M.A. before joining the ambulance unit. A letter from Sheffey in 1915 offers a poignant glimpse of his experience:

"Sometimes the scenes at the station are very pitiful. Think of seeing literally hundreds of men with arms and legs gone, suffering sometimes excruciating pain in the transference to the ambulance."

Meanwhile, fraternity life on campus seemingly went on as usual through the 1914-15-16 years.

At the Convention in December of 1914 at Birmingham, Alabama, charters were granted to Denison College in Ohio, Whitman College in Washington, and the University of Utah. There would be no other chapters added until 1918, as by the next Convention it would be apparent that the United States was drifting toward involvement in the conflict.

Phi Delta Theta and Beta Theta Pi continued as friendly rivals, in a sense out of their ties to Miami, and in 1915 both stood as powers in the Greek picture. The Phis had 78 active chapters with 20,000 members, while the Betas had 77 active chapters with 21,000 initiates.



*Captain C. F. Chandler (Case '03)  
holds a Lewis machine gun, the first  
time the weapon went up in an  
airplane. The date was June 1912 at  
College Park, Maryland.*



But below the surface, some administrators at various schools and fraternity leaders sensed the European conflict, then virtually stalemated in the bloody trenches across northern France, would require American intervention to resolve.

The United States Army set up a training program at Plattsburg, New York, for civilians who would volunteer for military training. Those who passed the training course would be enlisted in the Army reserves. The program had great appeal to college students who could spend their summer vacations there.

Whether by accident or design, those barracks were situated just a few miles south of the Canadian border where the trainees were hearing or reading about the Canadian war effort which was all voluntary but very popular.



The participation of 1,400 Americans who took military training as volunteers at Plattsburg in the summer of 1915 must have given the military the idea to use college campuses as areas to develop preparedness in the event of future wars. Soon there were military camps operating on the same basis as Plattsburg at other sites. Thus was the beginning of what was to become ROTC training for college credit.

In *The Scroll*, letters from American Phis about their experiences at Plattsburg and messages from Canadian Phis in the trenches began to appear side by side.

(A half century later the old Plattsburg base was used as a staging point for the United States Olympic athletes en route to the 1976 Montreal Games.)

President Woodrow Wilson successfully campaigned for reelection in 1916 on the slogan "He kept us out of war." But the President, the first to think of this country's role as a world power, realized there was a need for a successful conclusion to the war and an American intervention could speed that up.

Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war April 6, 1917 and immediately got it. Mobilization of the nation's industries and manpower on a previously unheard of scale began almost overnight.

In the ensuing 18 months, more than 5,000 Phis would serve in the conflict; 155 men from 65 chapters paid the supreme sacrifice with their lives.

More than 3,000 Phis served in France, prominent among them Guy Potter Benton, past president of the General Council, who directed the Army YMCA in Paris.

Wat Tyler Cluverius, who had survived the disaster of the *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898, was director of American mining operations in the North Sea, then holding the rank of Navy Captain.

Veteran war correspondent Edwin Emerson was back in the field. William L. Stidger (Allegheny '10) earned a reputation as a preacher turned truck driver. He was described in one story that attained national circulation as a member of the "Brewery Gang" — a group of YMCA truck drivers based in a Paris brewery. They drove trucks up to the front.

Educators urged their undergraduate students to stay in



*Phis at West Point in 1917 included, seated, J. J. Steiner (Alabama '14), Hugh Mc. Wilson (Auburn '16); standing, Howard N. Tucker (Colorado '20), Thomas H. Nixon (Lafayette '15), Eugene L. Vidal (South Dakota '16) and Edward Smith (Auburn '16). Smith made brigadier general while Wilson retired as a full colonel.*





*Aboard a U.S. Navy ship in 1916, Phis on a training cruise. Unfortunately their names have been lost.*

school before the first draft since the Civil War came into being. But many of them rushed to enlist causing a drain on the number of students on many campuses.

The message from most administrators was that when called up, you must go, but until then you can help the war effort by staying in school and getting prepared for leadership roles.

The report from Swarthmore (Pennsylvania Zeta) in *The Scroll* read:

“The reporter has enlisted in Naval Aviation and so we have been unable to send greetings until now. Our president has enlisted in the field artillery. A temporary treasurer replaces the chapter treasurer who departed for Camp Taylor, Kentucky.”

In May, 1918, Secretary of War Newton Baker outlined a plan of using colleges for combined academic and military training. The plan called for voluntary enrollment of men between the ages of 18 and 20 in courses of training under regular Army officers, along with the normal academic program. Each man was to receive 14 hours of academic work and 12 hours of military training. This would preserve college attendance and provide a reserve of officer material.





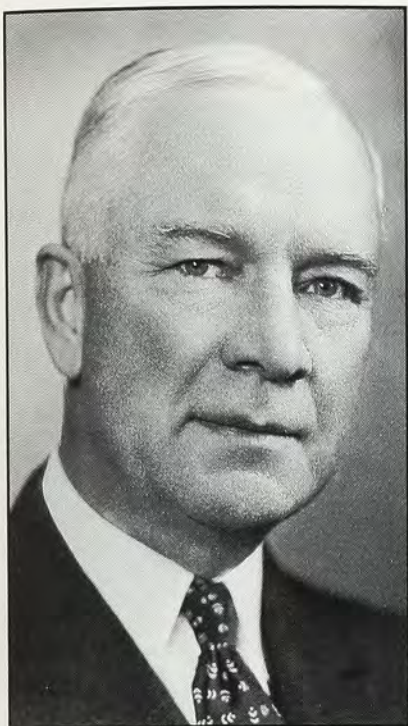
*Honor Roll of Phis who died in World War I, at the Fraternity's General Headquarters.*

*More than 5000 Phis served, more than 3000 in France; 155 men from 65 chapters paid the supreme sacrifice.*

In August, Congress set up the SATC, Students Army Training Corps. The student-soldiers were to be paid as army privates. The SATC turned college life in an unfamiliar direction with unforeseen problems.

The problem of converting a campus into a camp had an effect on fraternity life. Gymnasiums became mess halls. Football fields became training grounds. With many fraternity houses being converted to barracks, normal chapter activities could not function.





*Then Navy Captain Wat Tyler Cluverius  
was director of American mining  
operations in the North Sea.*

The Interfraternity Conference appealed to the war department to define the role of the Greek societies. The result was a ruling permitting the fraternities to have essential business meetings and to initiate new members.

Meeting infrequently wherever they could find a private place to gather, fraternity life carried on in apartments, store rooms, basements. There may have been a few chapter casualties but in general terms, the Greek letter societies carried on.

The experience of Indiana Beta, the historic Wabash chapter dating back to 1850, was perhaps typical of the confusion — and in this instance — one with nearly tragic consequences.

In the first week of October, 1918, the Army took over the all-male campus and converted it into a full scale military operation as part of the SATC.

The students did not have anything resembling regular military issue: uniforms, rifles, mess gear or army blankets. But they were put into life by the military code. Reveille sounded at 6:30, they had roll call and were marched in formation, probably a bit sloppy at first, to meals, classes, drills and study. Taps signaled lights out at 9:30 in the evening.

The Phi Delt house had been designated as the base hospital, and it went into immediate use.

Six patients were admitted with high fevers. The United States was being racked by a serious influenza epidemic which cost many lives. The epidemic had started in Europe where it was traced to the fact both armies were living in miserable, unsanitary conditions in the trenches.

Before nightfall, 11 more seriously ill student-soldiers were admitted. A day later, 95 men were crowding every room and hallway in what was, at best, a makeshift hospital and a call was sent to Indianapolis for urgent medical help.

At its peak, 120 Wabash men had been treated. But, fortunately, the epidemic had diminished in central Indiana and classes and drills resumed by the end of the month. By then, the needed uniforms, equipment and rifles had arrived and the unit was beginning to shape up enough to satisfy the regular army drill sergeants.

But the war was winding down and ended with the Armistice of November 11, 1918. That event was celebrated at Wabash with a march to the chapel to give thanks.

By December 19, the entire group was lined up, paid off and given their discharges. The SATC program lasted less than a full year, even though it had great impact on many schools across the country.

Phi Delt houses were put to varying use as barracks, officers' quarters, YMCA programs.



The Ohio Alpha house at Old Miami was leased to the government. The chapter rented a store room in downtown Oxford to carry on. Brother William Richard Mains, an Oxford native, died in the flu epidemic.

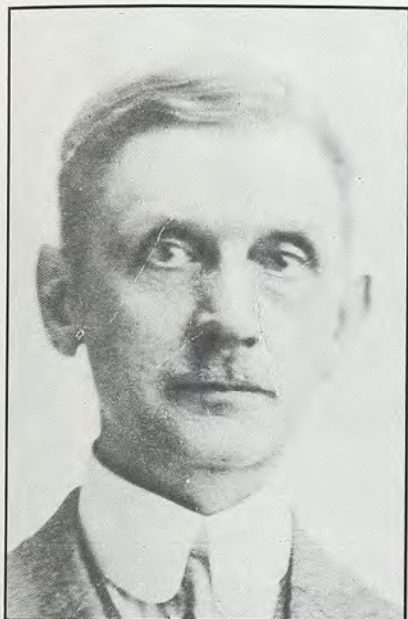
Unfortunately, the “War to End all Wars” did not do that, as future Phis would discover.



*The Ohio Alpha chapter house at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio in a rare night time photograph.*



# The Central Office



*Walter B. Palmer: journalist, economist, government official, and most of all a Phi.*



*U.S. Supreme Court Justice James C. McReynolds (Vanderbilt '83).*

The SATC was quickly terminated by Congress after the Armistice so that by Christmas of 1918 the nation could be thinking ahead to demobilization and peace.

Where it had existed, the SATC seriously disrupted fraternity activities, but there was a quick recovery. There was, however, a need to remember the brothers who had made the supreme sacrifice and memorial tablets were installed in numerous chapter houses.

Nowhere would the memories be more somber than at Williams College where four men of Massachusetts Alpha had been killed in combat out of the more than 100 Phis in uniform from that chapter.

Meanwhile, the Fraternity's leaders had taken a bold step at the Convention in Indianapolis January 1 and 2, 1918. Confident of an Allied victory, the 102 delegates at the shortened and sparsely attended meeting voted unanimously to grant six new charters.

That move was justified by the fact all six charters took firm root at their respective institutions, three in the east and three in the west. Pittsburgh, Colgate and Swarthmore were the eastern schools, with Oklahoma, Washington State and Oregon Agricultural College (soon to be Oregon State) in the west.

Phi Delta Theta suffered a great loss early in 1920 with the passing of Walter B. Palmer.

Supreme Court Justice James C. McReynolds (Vanderbilt '83) was seated with a younger alumnus, Adam G. Adams (Vanderbilt '08) at an alumni dinner in Washington when a telegram was handed to him.

The message reported Palmer's death at his home in New York City. As reported by Brother Havighurst, a half century later Adams recalled, "Mr. McReynolds rose and said a few words as tears streamed down his cheeks. He was the Justice who had the reputation of having ice water in his veins."

In his lifetime, Walter Benjamin Palmer was journalist, economist, government official, but most of all a Phi. The Fraternity had 19 chapters when he signed The Bond at Georgia



Beta in 1873. When he died there were 86 active chapters. No one had done more than he in the growth and development of Phi Delta Theta. From age 23, he attended every convention but one, when he was in Europe.

Described by Havighurst, "His tall, straight figure, his grave and kindly face and his deliberate, thoughtful voice were familiar to thousands of Phis."

His definitive history of Phi Delta Theta was a landmark in the literature of American education.

Palmer had battled illness of different kinds through much of his 62 years, but his energy never waned and tributes poured in from around the nation.

His funeral was at his home on West 147th Street, February 19, with the Fraternity ritual conducted by two past presidents of the General Council, Guy Potter Benton and Frank J. R. Mitchell. He was buried the following day in the Hillsdale Cemetery in Haverhill, Massachusetts, his wife's ancestral home.

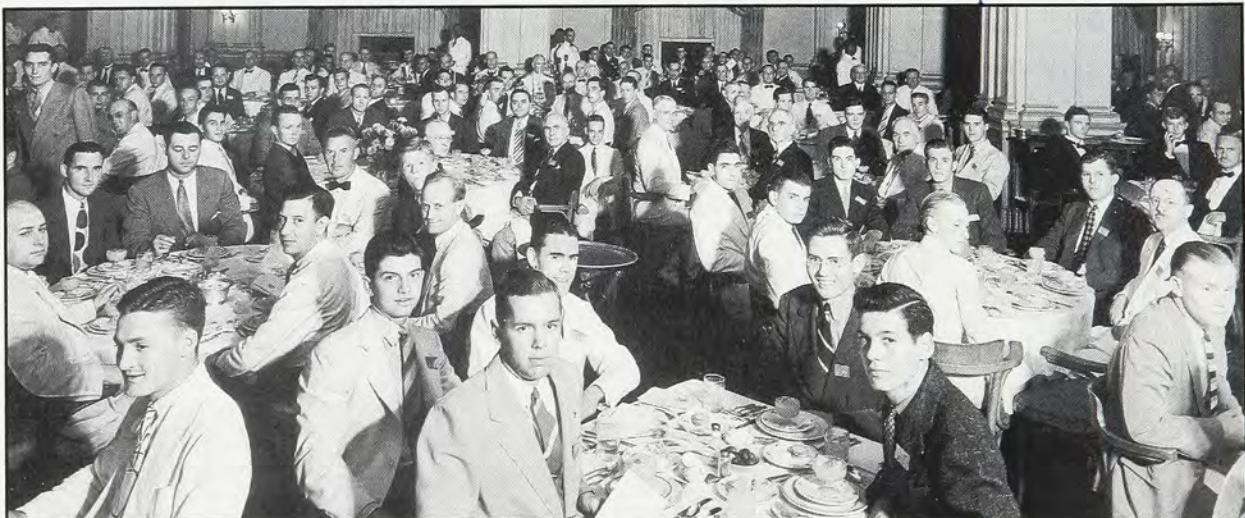
The General Council, in an unprecedented step, declared that the 10 days between March 5th and 15th be a mourning period with members to wear black ribbons around their pins and other insignia.

Palmer did not live long enough to see the much needed development of a central office take place. But that had been a dream of his and other Fraternity leaders for two decades.

At the Convention in Birmingham in 1914, a committee made up of past presidents George Banta, Frank Mitchell and John DeWitt was asked to plan a central office.

The war interfered with the planning, but Frederick R. Cowles (Kansas '06) was hired as "Assistant to the General Council" and was on the road visiting chapters and alumni clubs across the country.

*Convention banquet on September 2, 1938 at Old Point Comfort, Virginia*







Arthur R. Priest (DePauw '91), another perfect choice in the Palmer tradition.

With the end of the war, an office was set up in the library of the Memorial Chapter House in Oxford. Surrounded by piles of old *Scrolls* and *Palladiums*, using a 1904 typewriter, Cowles struggled to keep his correspondence current and his files up to date.

The Atlanta Convention in 1920 made provision for a proper office which was opened October 4, 1921 in the Peoples Bank Building in Indianapolis. The rented space offered a reception room, a work room and comfortable office for Cowles.

Inviting visits from Phis, Cowles penned his goals:

"In this office we want to gather everything that will be of interest to our members. In our reception room we will have pictures of all of our chapter houses.

"In the inner office we will have pictures of our most famous members and a collection of pictures of all the past presidents of the General Council.

"In our office we will have bound volumes of all issues of *Scroll* and *Palladium*. We will keep on file here a few of the more recent books by Phi authors. Our complete collection of books written by all Phi authors will be kept in Oxford because of lack of space.

"We are very proud of our new files and will be happy to show them to any visitor. It is quite a step from manila folders to standard steel files.

"This office has charge of issuing all supplies to active chapters and alumni, collecting all dues to the Fraternity, making up mailing lists for *The Scroll*, preserving and collecting material for all catalogues, song books and similar publications.

"This is a clearing house for all things connected with the Fraternity, and as such, must prove itself of great value. We hope that the scope of the central office will continue enlarging with the growth of our Fraternity."

Brother Cowles had set goals far beyond the scope of one person and in 1921 a traveling secretary was appointed. The new officer's mission was to draw the chapters together without compromising individuality, to encourage scholarship, to advise them in social and financial operations and to help develop a good working relationship with their universities.

In selecting the new traveling secretary, the General Council made another perfect choice in the tradition of Walter B. Palmer.

Arthur R. Priest (DePauw '91) went west to the University of Washington as Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory. Later he became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and after that Dean of



Men. Soon after arriving on the attractive campus looking out over Lake Washington to the snow hood of Mount Ranier, he invited a group of students to his classroom and proposed they consider founding a Phi Delta Theta chapter.

At the next meeting in Priest's apartment, nine men gathered. With Daniel A. Millett, the first man Priest talked to in the lead, it was decided to form a local fraternity and apply for a charter from Phi Delta Theta.

Delta Phi was formed with its signees January 12, 1900, and the Phi Delta Theta request was approved in November.

Of the original Washington Alpha Phis, Millett and Charles E. Gaches served on the General Council.

The men moved into their first chapter house in September, before the national affiliation was granted, and it has been an outstanding chapter ever since.

Priest began his journeys as traveling secretary in the winter of 1922. By the end of the year, he had visited every chapter in what had to be a stressful, seemingly endless mission.

At the dinner tables from coast to coast he heard the members singing. The still popular songs had their origination on different campuses.

*Come Let Us Quaff a Stein* was Ohio State's song. *The Phi Yell Song* was from Knox College; *Phi Delt Bungalow* from Missouri; *Phi Delta Theta, We'll Always Be True* from Oklahoma. There were others.

On his tour, Priest left behind encouragement, improvement and renewed zeal.

He also visited many alumni clubs, but there were some he missed. One he did not reach was in Honolulu, which at that time had 21 members from 16 chapters in 15 states.

One of Priest's accomplishments was to win alumni support for a Fraternity endowment fund. At the Kansas City Convention in late 1922, presided over by Postmaster General Will Hayes (Wabash '00), a plan was drawn to raise \$500,000.

Income from the fund would be used to pay administrative expenses, provide loans on chapter house property, and create scholarships.

That endowment fund exists today, although the administration of it has been divided into different categories.



One of the Fraternity's favorite songs.



# GHQ In Oxford



Guy Potter Benton, served as president of Miami and Vermont Universities, president of the General Council and as head of the YMCA in Paris during World War I.

Arthur Priest had intended to serve five years in the Fraternity office he launched. As it turned out, he was to spend the rest of his life in an enlarged role.

In 1923 he became the first Executive Secretary, in effect replacing Cowles who had been the first salaried officer. That fall the Central Office was moved to Detroit (from Indianapolis) where it remained the next two years.

The 1924 Convention in Cleveland created the office of assistant secretary. Roscoe P. Freeman (Franklin '21) was the first to hold that position, succeeded a year later by Reuben C. Ball (Colorado '23).

In 1926 the General Council voted to move the Central Office back to where it all began, at Old Miami.

That fall, George Banta, Jr., checking copy for the ninth edition of the *Catalogue*, found an appropriate office to rent at 111 South Beach Street in Oxford.

Banta described the new office in *The Scroll*:

*The Miami campus is but a few minutes walk, and if you continue through it, you will come to the Memorial Chapter House of Ohio Alpha. As we passed through the campus we saw some workmen chiseling the letters BENTON HALL out of stone on one of the buildings.*

*That, of course, is named for Guy Potter Benton (Ohio Wesleyan '86), past president of the General Council, who gave Miami its greatest impetus during his years as its president. A little further on, we came to the old North Dormitory, in a room in which Robert Morrison and his colleagues met together on that December night in 1848 and founded Phi Delta Theta.*

*If you have the same yearning I had to visit Oxford and Old Miami, you would leave with the impression that the fraternity has done the right thing to return its headquarters there.*

*And if you are sentimentally inclined you will not be disappointed in the college and community. It is charming.*





*Illustrating the continuity of the Fraternity, selected Phis live and study in founder John McMillan Wilson's dormitory room.*

Robert P. Brewer (Southwestern '98), the General Council president, visited Oxford that fall. As he strolled over the campus covered with multi-colored leaves, in company with Arthur Priest, he stopped at the historic Old North. The stone tablet between two second floor windows marking the birthplace of Phi Delta Theta was in place.

As Brewer looked up at it, he said he hoped the Fraternity might sometime arrange for perpetual custody of that room. That proposal became a reality 11 years later.

Each year, two seniors from Ohio Alpha earn the honor of occupying "Wilson's Room," which has Founders tablets on the wall. Otherwise it is simply their dorm room, much better furnished and more comfortable than it was in that cold December of long ago.

The Beach Street rental was only temporary and a year later GHQ found a more lasting location. In the summer of 1927 a bronze plate was fixed over the doorway of a 100-year-old mansion at 208 East High Street facing the campus across the street. It was also a short walk further down High Street to the Ohio Alpha house.

The ground floor of the building comprised a reception hall and five office rooms.

A large front room with a fireplace became the executive office occupied by Priest. Over the mantel was a bronze tablet honoring the men who died in World War I. Above it was the Fraternity Coat of Arms. The walls were lined with portraits of the founders, past presidents and distinguished members.



*Coat of Arms, adopted in 1898.*





*General Council member Tony Ambrose presents the Founders Award at the 1990 Convention at Kansas City. It went to Mississippi Alpha. Runners up were from Missouri Gamma and Missouri Epsilon.*

Beyond the executive office were rooms for the assistant secretaries and clerical staff.

The large record room was lined with steel files which held many years of correspondence, accounts and biographical records.

Like a personal presence, a large portrait of Walter B. Palmer looked down on the files, much of their contents being his work.

A fireproof vault provided safekeeping for irreplaceable documents and mementos. The fifth room was the mailing place.

Rooms on the second floor made for a pleasant apartment for the secretary and his wife. There was also a sizeable trophy and literary room which was the meeting place for General Council and other gatherings.

When Phi Delta Theta's new headquarters building was erected in 1948 across from the campus gateway, the 208 East High Street house became the national headquarters of Beta Theta Pi.

The Betas remained there until 1992 when they erected a new, modern, attractive headquarters to the northeast, beyond the Oxford city limits and the football stadium.

Returning to its roots, Phi Delta Theta had a centrally unified organization representing its society of 33,000 members at the time.

In 1928, another secretary who could be involved in chapter and alumni visitations was added to the staff. He was Frederick J. Milligan (Ohio State '28), who went on to become a prominent Columbus attorney active in Ohio political circles.



*Frederick J. Milligan (Ohio State '28) joined the staff in 1928 and went on to prominence in Columbus legal and political circles.*



The first of the headquarters rotating trophies came into being in 1925 at the instigation of the Harvard Alumni Club. The Harvard Alumni Club Efficiency Trophy was to be presented annually to the best all-around chapter as judged by the General Council.

The Harvard Trophy instantly became a much sought after award that became a tradition and competition is still very keen. Scholarship, leadership, athletics, student government and all campus activities are the criteria for this symbol of excellence.

Chapters were urged to submit their roster of achievements and the initial winner in 1925 was Washington Beta at Whitman College where the Phis were a dominant campus force.

During the 1920s expansion was carefully controlled. The Survey Commission was appointed in 1922 to study conditions on the campuses from which applications had been submitted.

Nine charters were issued in the 1920s, all with recommendations from the Survey Commission.

The nine new chapters were Montana, Kansas State, Colorado State, Arizona, Southern Methodist, Florida, UCLA, West Virginia and Davidson.

The tradition-rich Mississippi Alpha chapter was reactivated April 23, 1926. The state legislature lifted the ban on fraternities that had been voted 14 years earlier.

In *Banta's Greek Exchange*, Francis Shepardson of Beta Theta Pi wrote, "the American College Fraternity has now a stronger position than any time in the last 50 years."



*Burton L. French (Idaho '01), former Idaho Congressman and UM faculty member, visits with Mrs. Arthur Priest.*



# The Great Depression

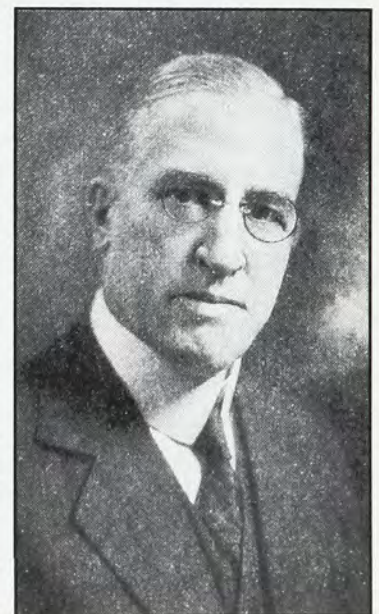
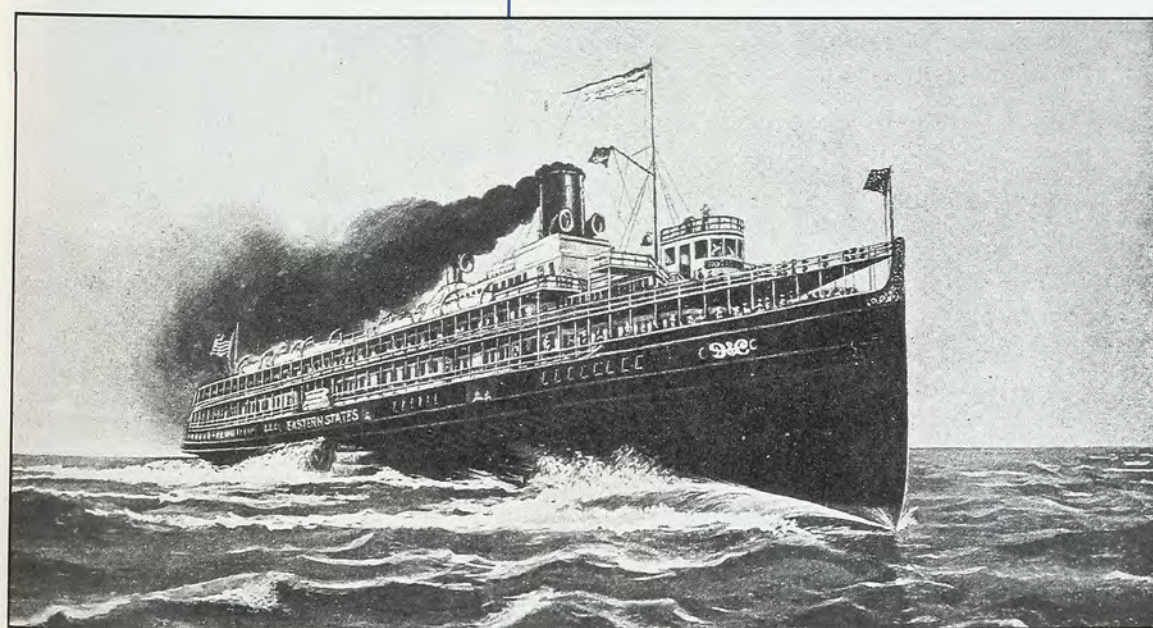
College fraternities everywhere, along with the rest of the nation, were sailing into troubled waters going into the 1930s with the Great Depression gripping the nation following the infamous stock market crash in October, 1929.

Phi Delta Theta, however, launched the decade with its most gala Convention gathering up to that time. The 39th Convention was on board the *S.S. Eastern States*, a Great Lakes passenger steamer which had been leased for the September 2-6 affair.

This was only the second summer Convention; the focus and scheduling from then on turned away from the winter months. In the beginning, Conventions were timed as much as possible to coincide with the December founding.

The Convention on the water was arranged by James E. Davidson (Hillsdale '87) and his son, Edward C. Davidson (Michigan '22).

*SS Eastern States (below) and James E. Davidson (right).*





The Davidson family operated a shipyard at Bay City, Michigan, on Port Huron where more than 100 Great Lakes steamers were built. The business had been founded by the elder Davidson's father, Jamie, a Scottish orphan who grew up in Buffalo, New York. He eventually went to sea, became a master of Great Lakes boats, and founded the business.

The Convention opened with a session in the ballroom of Detroit's Statler Hotel, after which the delegates, their wives and visiting Phis who had registered to take the trip, went down to the dock where the *Eastern States* sat, its decks streaming with blue and white banners.

The itinerary for the temporarily named *Good Ship Phi* was northward toward the great locks at Sault Ste. Marie where the huge iron ore freighters from Lake Superior came through into Lake Huron en route to their eastern destinations.

There was a stop at Mackinac Island en route back to Detroit. The unique Convention into Canadian waters was by coincidence timed with the granting of four new charters to Canadian schools — the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia, Dalhousie University and the University of Manitoba. It was a great year for the Canadian Phis.

Those four charters, along with one to the University of Maryland, were voted by the General Council on board the ship.

The years ahead, darkened by the Depression and World War II, saw only four charters granted between 1932 and 1946.

The eight issues of *The Scroll* in 1931-32 were thin ones, reflecting the economic crunch and the decline in membership.

There was some good news, such as the reestablishment of Michigan Beta at Michigan State College in 1931. The chapter, established in 1874, had gone inactive in 1898. It had a roster of distinguished alumni, including Ray Stannard Baker, eminent writer, journalist and biographer; Liberty Hyde Bailey, a world-famous horticulturist; and Frank S. Kedzie, past president of the school now known as Michigan State University.

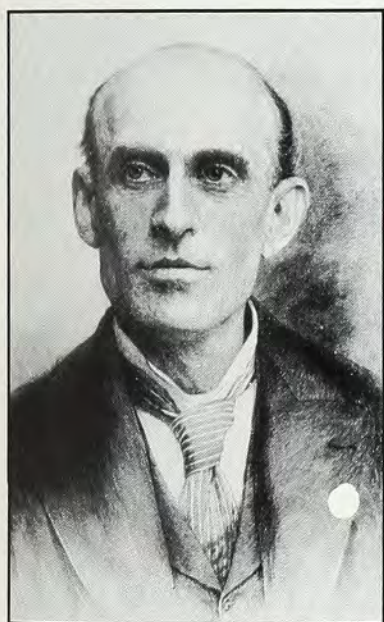
At the installation banquet, Dr. Bailey said the chapter friendships he had made were more important than any other associations of his life. "Put all your energy into the Fraternity without neglecting other duties," he said.

Another old fire was revived in 1934, this one involving Wisconsin Beta. The original chapter dates back to 1859 on the Lawrence College campus in Appleton, Wisconsin.

In April of 1861, the entire membership volunteered for service with the Union Army. Those who returned to continue their education after the war discovered the school had outlawed fraternities.

In 1897 Robert E. Boyd, starting to school at Lawrence,





Eugene Field, journalist, poet, friend of children.

found the chapter records retained by his father, Samuel Boyd, one of the charter members. The younger Boyd, along with several friends, established a local fraternity, Theta Phi, with the intention of petitioning the General Council to reestablish their group as part of Phi Delta Theta.

For a variety of reasons that turned into a lengthy struggle. Overall, there was a 73-year gap between the chapter going inactive in 1861 and the reestablishment.

Wisconsin Alpha had opposed the effort to reactivate, maintaining the Lawrence campus was too small. But that opposition was finally overcome with George Banta, Jr. supporting the Lawrence application when it came to the General Council.

The revival of Wisconsin Beta touched off a three-day celebration. On May 10, 1934, 71 men were initiated, 26 undergraduates and 45 alumni of Theta Phi. The first name on the new chapter roll was Robert E. Boyd, 37 years after he sought to affiliate with his father's Fraternity.

The 1932 Convention was in Denver and began with more than 200 Phis boarding a special train in Chicago's Union Station for a midnight departure August 27. The morning of the 29th, the Burlington Railroad special arrived in Denver where the delegates were greeted with a full page in the *Rocky Mountain News* devoted to the 40th gathering.

Preliminary to the opening session in the Hotel Stanley, under the snowy peaks of Estes Park, a memorial was dedicated to Eugene Field (1850-1895), the poet who had launched his newspaper career in Denver.

The cottage in which he had lived had been preserved. The delegates visited the memorial, walking through a doorway over which a bronze tablet read, *Dedicated by Phi Delta Theta to the memory of Eugene Field, poet, journalist, friend of children.*

Field (Knox-Missouri '72) had become famous in his short lifetime, particularly because of his poems of childhood.

Despite the problems of the Depression (the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal were just over two months ahead), spirits of the Phis soared in this heady mountainous setting, 7,200 feet above sea level.

A rodeo, elk barbecue, driving and biking along mountain trails were relaxing highlights.

In terms of serious business, George Banta, Jr. was elected president of the General Council and a new charter was granted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. An important action allowed a portion of the Palmer Endowment Fund to be made available for loans to needy students.

In *Banta's Greek Exchange* for January 1933, the lead article was "Fraternities Feel the Depression." It pointed out that



many chapters were having problems making their mortgage payments and houses were under-occupied as well.

Local fraternities without strong alumni support were the first to fold, and some of the newer and smaller groups went the same way. An alumni symposium was reported in *The Scroll* as many veteran leaders, acknowledging the threat to the stability of the Fraternity, made pledges of renewed support.

The treasurer, William R. Bayes (Ohio Wesleyan '01) and future General Council president, wrote "loyal alumni will carry Phi Delta Theta forward in pinched times as well as prosperity."

It wouldn't be easy. With unemployment rising on the national level and industries struggling to survive by cutting labor costs, there seemed no future for young students coming out of high school hoping to attend college.

The NYA (National Youth Administration), one of the many New Deal projects, hired students for assigned federal work at 30 cents an hour up to a \$15 weekly maximum. These seemingly dead-end jobs helped many young men continue their college education.

At its peak, the NYA aided 750,000 students at 1,700 colleges and universities. The work involved much clerical and research assistance to faculty members, as well as involvement in health and recreation activities.

The Great Depression had a lasting effect on our American psyche. It stirred up a mood of self-examination never apparent before. It was the first time people questioned their established institutions.

The nation was asking, what kind of a society have we been and where can we go to make life better? What are our valid traditions and aspirations? Why should poverty exist in a land of plenty? How can we find freedom from want and freedom from fear?

The President had set the tone with his statement that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

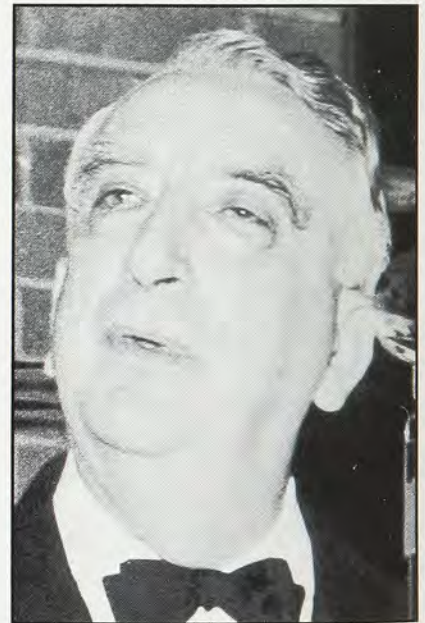
FDR's goal of social justice was expressed both in words and action by his cabinet members, including Harold L. Ickes (Chicago '98) and Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson (Centre '09). Secretary of the Interior Ickes was a powerful crusader for Roosevelt's goals driving for public works projects of building roads, buildings, even stadiums.

The Depression cast a shadow over the 41st Convention (by now on the biennial schedule that is followed today) at the historic Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, Michigan.

In the opening session, a unique departure occurred when Dr. Francis Shepardson, president of Beta Theta Pi, was a guest speaker. He praised The Bond concept of Phi Delta Theta and the



*Harold L. Ickes (Chicago '98), secretary of the interior in FDR's cabinet.*



*Fred M. Vinson (Centre '09) served as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.*



working relationships that should be extended through all national brotherhoods.

Putting a positive spin on the Fraternity found famous Phis being saluted and invited. Not all could attend, of course, one being Lou Gehrig (Columbia '22), then leading both major leagues in home runs and RBIs.

There was no hint then that the famed New York Yankee "Iron Horse" would die of a disease that today the Fraternity is pledged to fight in his memory.

Among those who did attend were Henry H. Davis (Toronto '07), named to the Supreme Court of Canada; William Allen White (Kansas '90), editor, novelist and biographer; Allen Tate (Vanderbilt '22), distinguished poet and critic; and Werner Janssen (Dartmouth '21), noted symphonic conductor who that winter had made several guest appearances with the New York Philharmonic.

Two new charters were granted — Wyoming Alpha at the University of Wyoming and Florida Beta at Rollins College. The latter was the 127th charter granted. With the continuing Depression and World War II on the horizon, these were the last charters granted until 1946.





*Two of baseball's greats, Lou Gehrig (Columbia '22) is hugged by Babe Ruth in Yankee Stadium on July 4, 1939, when Gehrig gave his memorable farewell speech.*



# Enter Paul Beam



George Banta, Sr. first president of the General Council.

Death overtook two of the Fraternity's leaders in the mid-1930s when George Banta, Sr. and Arthur R. Priest entered the Chapter Grand.

We have dealt with the dedicated services of those two exemplary Phis. Both made a lasting impact.

Banta died September 23, 1935 at Menasha, Wisconsin, 55 years after he became the first president of the General Council at age 23 in 1880.

Banta had collaborated with Walter Palmer in the restructuring and defining of Phi Delta Theta's constitution at the historic 1880 Convention which was a notable contribution in itself.

But for the remaining years in his long life, he continued to exert a strong influence in Fraternity matters.

Banta had a career outside the Fraternity after reading law in his grandfather's office at Franklin, Indiana. He went into the insurance business. With his outdoor-loving father, he had vacationed as a boy in the woods of Wisconsin and opened an insurance business at Menasha on the shore of Lake Winnebago.

As a boy in Indiana Banta, along with his brother Charles, put together a small family newspaper. Years later, he saw the need in the midwest for a printing company adapted to college business. He established the Collegiate Press of the George Banta Publishing Company.

In 1902 his plant began production of *The Scroll* and soon was publishing the periodicals for many other fraternities. Of course, *Banta's Greek Exchange* was his brainchild.

The printing business prospered, expanding into the field of scholarly and technical periodicals.

Banta discovered he had tuberculosis and for several years lived in Colorado in the mountain air while George Banta, Jr. took over the business. He was forced to lead a quiet existence in the last decade of his life but stayed in constant touch with the Fraternity.

In what was his last public appearance, he went to Appleton to be involved in the reestablishment of Wisconsin Beta. With hardly a glance at the script, he read The Bond. Four months later



he passed on and was buried in a hillside cemetery overlooking the Wisconsin lake he loved so well.

Arthur Priest died in Oxford December 13, 1937, having retired as executive secretary early in that same year.

Priest had been a Phi for 52 years and for 16 years the Fraternity's chief administrative officer. Since 1921, he had helped establish 14 new chapters and restore five old ones. He had in his newly created role helped unify the expanding brotherhood, encourage scholarship and uplift morale.

One of the tributes at his passing came from Mark W. Bradford (Whitman '28), "By example he convinced me that Morrison and Wilson were not too idealistic when they wrote *The Bond*."

Among other contributions, Priest had written a pledge manual, compiled a Fraternity song book and edited the 9th and 10th editions of the *Catalogue*. Upon retiring, he wanted to take up the work of Walter Palmer to bring the history up to date, but of course did not have time to seriously pursue that.

Priest's last contribution was an endowment in his will creating the Arthur R. Priest Award for the undergraduate Phi who best combined college and chapter leadership with the teachings of *The Bond*.

The General Council had a worthy and logical replacement as executive secretary in the person of Paul C. Beam. Beam started college at Indiana where he was initiated into the Fraternity, then transferred to Illinois, affiliated there and graduated in 1925.

Beam was the first of the three chief executives of the Fraternity known by the author. He was a warm and friendly man with an "efficient practicality" in Havighurst's words.

He had been a campus leader at Illinois and saw the possibility of setting up a cooperative purchasing arrangement for fraternities. He had attracted 40 participants in that endeavor, not only from the Champaign campus but from other nearby schools.

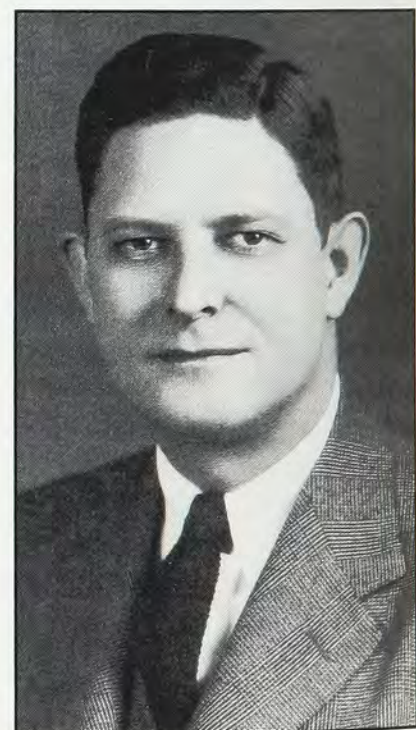
Thus he brought to Phi Delta Theta a keen sense of business organization that would become increasingly important as time went on. Beam continued to follow Priest's example of getting out, visiting chapters when he had time, keeping in touch with the undergraduates as well as alumni.

It was Beam's fate to be confronted with guiding the Fraternity through the pressures of World War II, when the drain on manpower and resources was far greater than in previous wars.

He was assisted in his transition from Priest's time by the presence of Harry M. Gerlach (Miami '30) who had signed on as assistant secretary in 1935. Gerlach resigned in 1940 to pursue graduate work and went into successful collegiate administrative duties at Iowa State.



*Arthur R. Priest retired in 1937; he was an active Phi for 52 years.*



*Paul C. Beam brought a keen sense of business organization as executive secretary.*



He was succeeded by two assistant secretaries, James A. Koch (Illinois '39) and Richard E. Thomas (Miami '38) but both went into service before too long. They were replaced by Robert I. Hartle (Miami '38) who had been deferred by a slight vision problem. However, Hartle was called up and reclassified in late 1943. From that point on, Beam continued to direct things with only clerical help at headquarters until the end of the struggle.

In 1940-41, Phi Delts in the headlines included two sports figures and a nationally known legislator.

The good news was provided by Tom Harmon (Michigan '41), perhaps our greatest football player who began his Heisman Trophy-winning year by returning the opening game kickoff for 94 yards and a touchdown against California. He closed it with one of the great single performances in college football annals with five touchdowns in a 40-0 romp over Ohio State. His picture was on the cover of *Life* magazine.

In his three varsity seasons at Michigan, the personable Harmon scored 237 points. In an era prior to NCAA-controlled athletic scholarships, he combined his class work with waiting table in the Fraternity house to pay for his meals.

After military service, Harmon played pro ball and later became a topflight sports commentator in radio and on television. He was a charter member of the Fraternity's Lou Gehrig Memorial Award committee.

Gehrig died June 2, 1941, after a gallant two-year battle with a then recently diagnosed disease. ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis) became known as the Lou Gehrig disease.

*Heisman-winner Tom Harmon (below) made the cover of Life magazine; Lou Gehrig's courage inspired the nation.*





Gehrig was one of baseball's all-time greats. His "Iron Man" record of 2,130 consecutive games stood until Cal Ripken, Jr. exceeded it in 1995.

He held many batting records, and his 493 home runs and 1,990 runs driven in made him an automatic Hall of Fame selection. The qualification time limit was waived to install him in the Hall in 1939, the year he retired.

Gehrig's formal retirement July 4, 1939, recorded in newsreel and radio tapes, drew 61,000 fans into Yankee Stadium to hear his modest and courageous "I am the luckiest man on the face of the earth" speech.

The other death that drew national attention was that of William B. Bankhead (Alabama '93), then the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

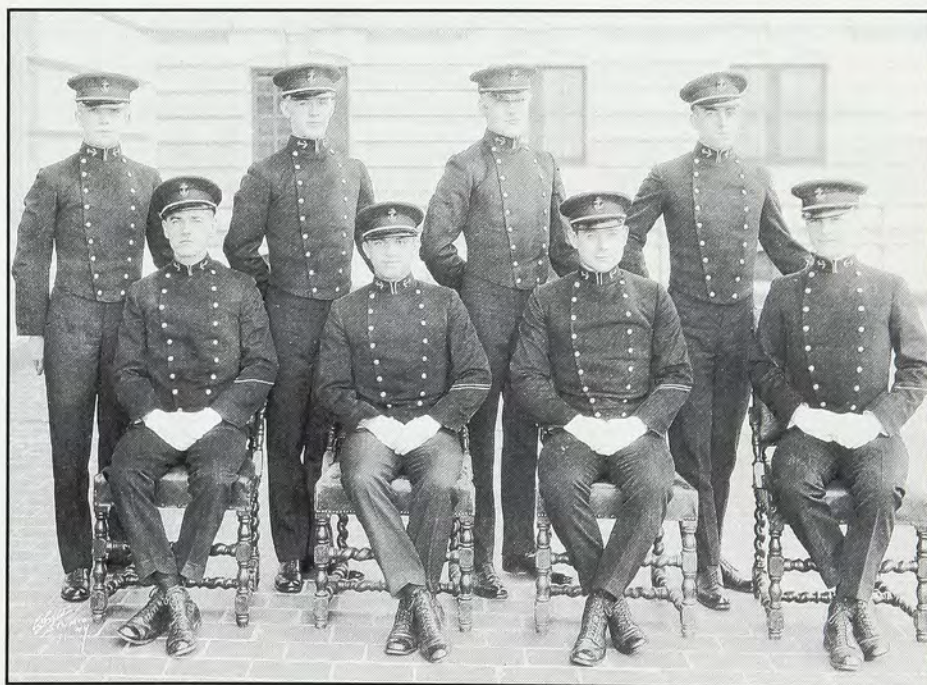
A member of the House for 24 years, he was respected as a legislator of vision, vigor and integrity.

At his funeral in his hometown of Jasper, Alabama, 25,000 people turned out to honor the memory of the man known as "Mr. Will" to his admirers.

The gavel of this devoted Phi was given to the Fraternity and was put on display in a memorabilia case in the Founders Room of the General Headquarters.



*William B. Bankhead (Alabama '93) was Speaker of the U.S. House of Representative and father of the irrepressable Talullah.*



*Eight Phis at the USNA in Annapolis got together for this portrait. Seated are: J. J. McClelland (Vanderbilt '24), I.M. Bieser (Cincinnati '24), William Marshall (Centre '24) and K. Craig (Knox '25). Standing: J. W. Kern (Purdue '26); O. W. Pate (Mercer '25), F. S. Olmstead, (Iowa State) and Herbert Armstrong (Vanderbilt '21).*

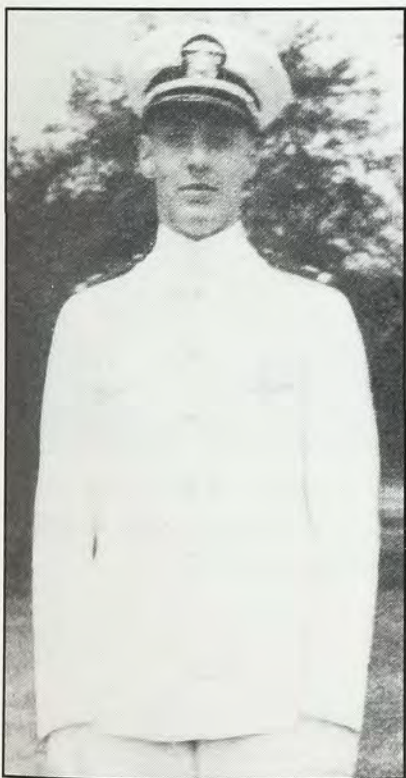


# World War II



*Harry Gerlach (Miami '30), after serving the Fraternity, went on to administrative duties at Iowa State.*

*Below, Ensign William Manley Thompson, first Phi casualty in World War II.*



This conflict erupted — not without plenty of warning — in the late summer of 1939 when Hitler's mechanized and well-trained army overran Poland in less than two weeks.

England and France responded with declarations of war and the United States was torn by those who would support our long-time allies and those who insisted on neutrality. The "America First" supporters kept the pot boiling.

After President Franklin D. Roosevelt won his unprecedented third term in the 1940 elections, America was on a course toward joining the conflict.

College life continued at first without much military emphasis except that ROTC courses were packed with students who would volunteer or those who faced being drafted.

The nation's first peacetime draft was not without its controversies, but it was enacted by Congress. By the spring of 1941, many Phis and other fraternity members were in uniform.

Then came December 7, 1941, the day "that will live in infamy," in the stirring rhetoric of FDR.

The Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor shook the nation as no other disaster in our history. The toll on the Pacific fleet was awesome. Of the eight battleships in the harbor, three were sunk, another grounded and three severely damaged.

All told, 19 naval vessels were sunk or disabled, 2,535 military and 68 civilians were killed and 1,178 wounded.

December 19, Congress extended the draft age, lowering it to 20 and increasing it to 44. Many young men went home for Christmas vacation wondering about their immediate future.

In January 1942 hundreds of colleges and universities announced a list of war emergency courses for the new term. Meteorology, navigation, cartography, signaling and other communications and production management courses became important overnight.

The United States was at war on two fronts and, unlike our





*Vice Admiral R. P. Ghormley (left), southwest Pacific naval commander; Major General Edward P. King, Army artillery commander captured by the Japanese in the Philippines.*

intervention in World War I in 1917, there were no assurances of victory.

At the 1942 Convention in Chicago, George E. Housser (McGill '06) was elected to the General Council. This Canadian lawyer served the Fraternity well during the difficult times ahead.

Hilton U. Brown, then the patriarch of Phi Delta Theta's leaders and the only man ever to serve two terms as president, proclaimed the Fraternity's role to the somber Convention. "The line will not be broken, because the Fraternity's life is continuous with a mystic cord binding one generation to another."

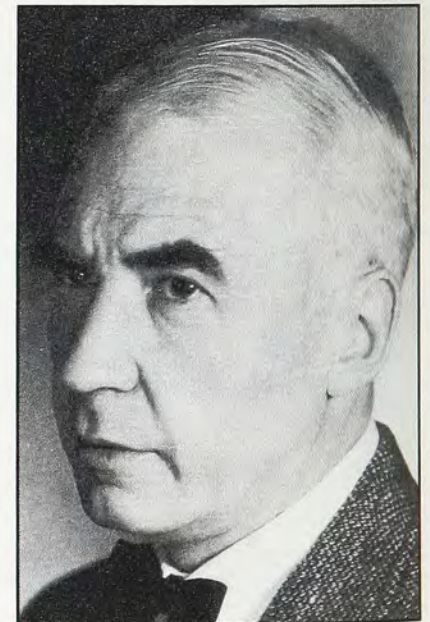
During the war's first winter, male student enrollment began to decline with many volunteering for officer's training.

There were only three graduating seniors in the Phi Delta Theta class of 1942 at Ohio University, the author being one of them. I was in uniform within a month.

The Army, Navy and Air Corps sent officers to many campuses to set up voluntary basic training, and the active Fraternity membership declined as many went off to war.

Needing facilities beyond those available in established camps, the military began using colleges as bases to train non-students. Many fraternity chapters were forced to close their houses and continue as best they could, meeting in classrooms or wherever. Initiations were completed without hell week or horseplay. Banquets were in church basements rather than hotel ballrooms.

Only 13 Phi Delta Theta chapters went inactive during the conflict.



*Elmer H. Davis (Franklin '10), noted radio commentator, headed the office of War Information.*





*Newly-appointed Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson (Union '12) meets with his boss, President Harry S Truman in September 1945.*

Many newsletters were put together by individual chapters and alumni groups and mailed to their brothers in service.

Harry Gerlach, whom we met as assistant secretary at headquarters (1935-40) put out a quarterly *Fighting Phi News* which he sent to more than 200 Phis he had known and had addresses to reach. Many of them had Miami backgrounds.

Those addressees spanned the globe to Hawaii and beyond in the Pacific, to North Africa, to England and later France after the 1944 Allied invasion.

Gerlach spiced his news letter with comments he had gotten in return. Some of the quotes were jaunty and others pensive.

An example, "I took a little boat ride recently and am now, as you will note, in Samoa. No pretty girls, but an invitation to all Phis for some refreshments and a few songs."



Another, "I'd like to be there (Miami) to scuffle through the campus leaves and see the lights come on in the October dusk."

There were many sad notes like this: "Your word of Quinton's death was a great shock. We will miss him, the serenades, the Sunday dinners, the open houses. He was not only of high but greatly needed character. These things make us more keenly aware of the devastation of war."

Of the 12,233 Phis in uniform, many played prominent roles. Among these were four-star General John Edwin Hull (Miami '17), who commanded divisions in combat in the Pacific, and Major General Paul R. Hawley (Indiana '12), Chief Surgeon in the European Theater of Operations.

Major General Edward P. King (Georgia '05) commanded the Army artillery in the Philippines and became a prisoner of the Japanese.

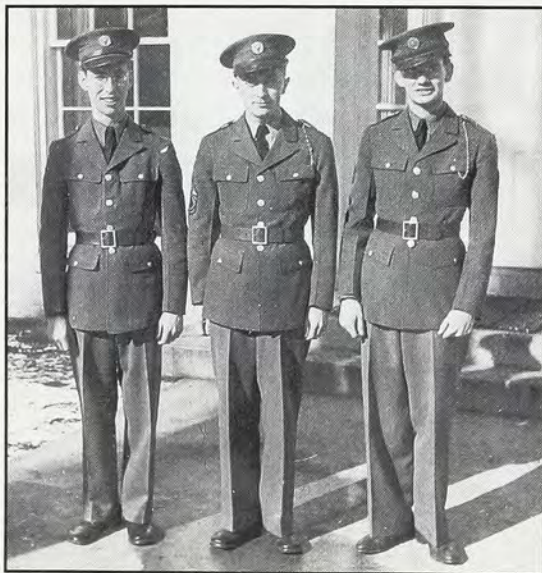
Major General Charles P. Hall (Mississippi '09), Commander of XI Corps in the South Pacific, and Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley (Idaho '03), commander of Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific, are others.

Old war-horse Wat Tyler Cluverius was called out of retirement to become Rear Admiral Cluverius, head of the Navy Production Board. It was his third war duty.

Foremost civilian officials included Robert P. Patterson (Union '12), Secretary of War; Elmer Davis (Franklin '10), head of the Office of War Information; and Fred M. Vinson (Centre '09), Director of Mobilization and Reconversion, later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

There were 559 Phis who died in the service. The first of these was Ensign William Manley Thompson (North Carolina '41), who went down with the U.S.S. Oklahoma, sunk by the Japanese in the Pearl Harbor assault.

The last was Admiral John S. McCain (Mississippi '05), commander of the carrier task forces in the Pacific, who died of a heart attack brought on by stress and exhaustion, the day after witnessing the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.



*A trio of Phi Delt GIs from Indiana Beta at Wabash College early in WWII: (left to right) John Pugh, '42; Max Brown, '41; and George Scharf, '42.*



*Brig. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, ETO chief surgeon (above); Vice Adm. John S. McCain, commander of carrier task forces in the Pacific, last Phi to die in WWII (below)*





# The New GHQ

Late in the 1930s, the General Council got into a discussion about a new and elaborate General Headquarters building in Oxford.

The Minneapolis Convention in 1940 initiated a building fund, and in August of 1941 the Fraternity acquired two choice corner lots directly across from the main entrance to the Miami campus. There were two houses on the property, which ran 123 feet south along Campus Avenue and 60 feet west on High Street.

One of those historic houses had a link to Phi Delta Theta. It was the birthplace of Carolyn Scott, daughter of Professor John Witherspoon Scott of the early Miami faculty. She became the wife of Benjamin Harrison and was the First Lady in the White House when she died there in October of 1892.

In 1942, the Scott house became the temporary headquarters until the new building could be erected. Naturally, that project was postponed until after the war.

*With snow on the ground, the ground-breaking ceremony was held December 15, 1945.*

*Among those wielding shovels were Admiral Cluverius (left) and George Banta, Jr. (right).*





As the war was winding down in the spring and summer of 1945, plans were drawn up to follow through on the project to build the new Memorial Library and General Headquarters in time for the Centennial Convention in 1948.

With snow on the ground on December 15, 1945, the Alpha chapter marched, singing Phi songs, to the campus gate where they met a distinguished alumni group for the ground-breaking ceremony.

In another of his many Fraternity activities, Admiral Cluverius turned the first shovelful of dirt. Cluverius had just taken over as president of the General Council from William Mather Lewis (Knox '00), who was among the speakers.

Lewis commented, "This will be a living Phi Delta Theta Memorial ... we shall have a memorial radiating a constant influence for the good. Here the highest ideals of the Fraternity will be cherished. Here policies will be developed and disseminated which will be worthy of the honored dead." The wintry ceremony was meant to put a positive spin on the Fraternity's wartime role and point to the needs of peacetime.

A cornerstone-laying ceremony was held July 6, 1946 by the same group of leaders involved seven months earlier. This time Admiral Cluverius deposited a copper box of memorabilia and laid the cornerstone.

One of the speakers at the luncheon that followed was Dr. John Edwin Brown (Ohio Wesleyan '84) who had coined the phrase "Miami Triad" when he was editor of *The Scroll* many years earlier.

The "Miami Triad" reference is to Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Chi, all founded before the Civil War at Old Miami. Today it is a well-known phrase in fraternity life everywhere.

There had been an urge by some to have world famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright (Wisconsin '89), design a bold, innovative landmark. But in the end, it was decided to make the building conform to the existing architectural designs on campus.

The building, easily recognized by Phis from its pictures in *The Scroll*, was a light red brick, Georgian design with a sandstone base trim in the style of colonial Williamsburg.



*Retired Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, Fraternity president in 1948, places the cornerstone of the General Headquarters building.*



While awaiting the new headquarters, there was important work to be done with the discharged veterans coming back to campuses everywhere.

Their presence was boosted by the new low interest loans offered under the GI Bill passed by Congress to give veterans a start, not only on scholarships but in obtaining housing.

The 46th Convention in the first week of September 1946 found 300 Phis attending sessions at the historic Mackinac Island Grand Hotel, where Phi Delta Theta first gathered a dozen years earlier.

A number of the delegates were back from the war and made for a much more mature group of underclassman who wanted to be involved in the revitalization of the Fraternity.

New chapters were added for the first time since 1938. The new groups included Willamette University (Salem, Oregon), the University of New Mexico and Oklahoma A&M, shortly to become Oklahoma State. Existing local fraternities were absorbed in the new chapters at New Mexico and the Oklahoma school. The entire General Council attended the New Mexico Alpha and Oklahoma Beta celebrations.

But the installation at Willamette January 4, 1947, was a ground-breaking historical event. Chapters of the Miami Triad were installed in separate but related events on the same day. At a banquet, 600 members of the Betas, Sigma Chis and Phi Deltas listened to toasts from their leaders. George Banta, Jr. spoke on behalf of our group.

Willamette is an historic school, privately founded in 1843, long before Oregon became a state. Oregon Gamma is still going strong today, as are the other Triad chapters.

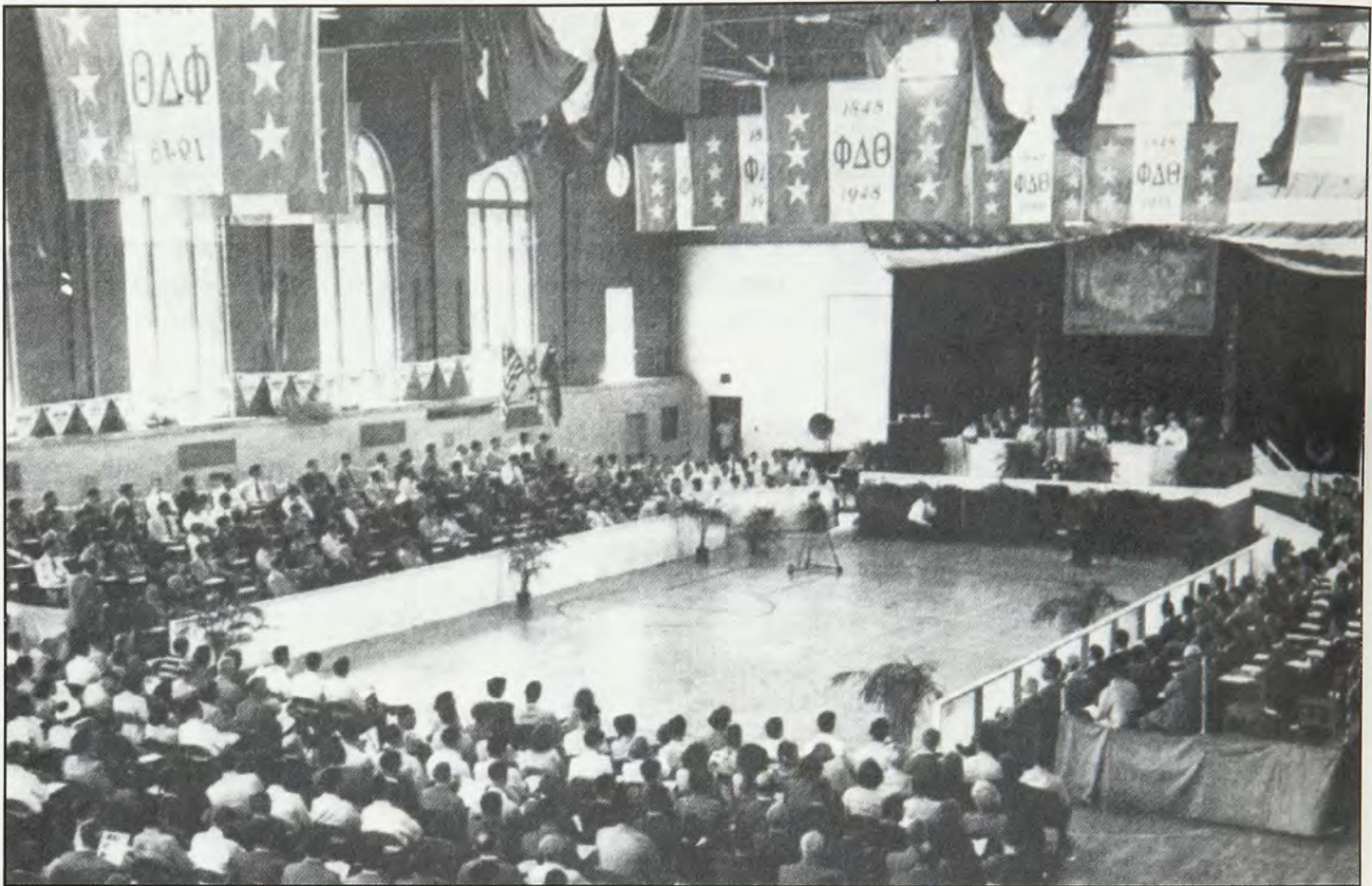
Months of planning went into the Centennial Convention which coincided with the newly-finished General Headquarters.

A record turnout of 1,268 Phis were registered September 1 at Ogden Hall, a scant 50 paces from the old North Hall, and were assigned rooms in various Miami dormitories. An information booth was manned by Verlin Pulley (Miami '25), mayor of Oxford, to answer questions.

Every registrant had a 46-page program crammed with background information and a schedule of the days' events. At breakfast each morning were copies of the *Centennial Daily News*, a Six-Star Extra.

The delegates ranged from 17-year-old recent initiates to distinguished Golden Legionnaires, Chief Justice Vinson and two United States Senators. The Senators were Harry P. Cain (Sewanee '29) of Washington and Elmer Thomas (DePauw '00) of





*The Fraternity's Centennial Convention was held at Oxford with business sessions in Withrow Court.*

Oklahoma. Business sessions were in Withrow Court, the home floor for the Miami basketball team.

Miami University and the state of Ohio had gone all out to make the Phi Delta visitors welcome. Miami president Ernest H. Hahne and Lieutenant Governor Paul Herbert joined Dr. Paul R. Hawley (Indiana '12), the General Council president, in the welcoming speeches.

The Fraternity presented the University with the Robert Morrison Seminar Room in the new arts and sciences building. The facility, to accommodate meetings of 15 to 20 persons, was attractively furnished. A bronze plaque on the wall read, "The Robert Morrison Seminar ... presented by Phi Delta Theta to Miami University as an expression of esteem for Robert Morrison, principal founder of the Fraternity 1848-1948."

During the business sessions, it was a serious affair. But in the evenings, and sometimes intervals during the day, there were songfests, stage shows, concerts and a memorable re-enactment of the founding by a cast from Ohio Alpha.

Performed on the stage of Benton Hall, the play portrayed college life as it was a century earlier with five episodes covering the first two years of the Fraternity. Costumes, scenery and





*Phi Delta Theta elder statesmen (top and bottom) attended the 1948 Centennial convention at Miami and participated in a career clinic.*

dialogue were of the earlier era, many of the lines being taken from letters and documents.

The script, written by Professor Harry Williams of the Miami theater faculty, did contain some unexpected lines.

In a scene representing the trial of the first two members expelled for excessive drinking in 1851, one defender said of Prosecutor Benjamin Harrison, "Why you'd think he was President of the United States."

A new event at the Convention was a career clinic in which Phis of achievement in "the real world" described the opportunities, requirements and responsibilities in their respective fields.

Fourteen past General Council presidents attended, including John Edwin Brown (Ohio Wesleyan '84) who presented a Centennial message entrusted to him by Founder Morrison at the half-century convention in 1898.

The gist of Morrison's message was, "We are happy to have been privileged to be a founding part of Phi Delta Theta which has so far played a worthy part in American college life."

The Saturday night banquet was attended by 1,500 people in Withrow Court. Leaders of other fraternities on campus were invited guests, swelling the turnout to capacity.





Sunday morning there was a Centennial church service in the beautiful Norman Chapel of Western College for Women. That school was then adjacent to the campus but later became part of Miami.

The final event was an academic procession Sunday afternoon. Led by General Hawley in military uniform, the University marching band set the cadence for the marching Phis in their caps and gowns.

The procession ended at the campus gateway across Campus Avenue from the new headquarters.

After brief remarks by past presidents Hilton U. Brown and John Edwin Brown, Admiral Cluverius, as chairman of the Centennial Committee, presented the building to Phi Delta Theta.

Incoming General Council president Emmett J. Junge (Nebraska '26) accepted the deed.

As this is being written, the General Headquarters is still a very attractive building. It was dedicated when Phi Delta Theta had 108 chapters and nine staff members. Today, with more than 180 chapters and 24 Fraternity and Foundation staff members, Phi Delta Theta has clearly outgrown the structure. Half of the staff works in a building several blocks away which creates costly inefficiencies. Plans are on the drawing board to renew and expand the venerable old building.

Upstairs in the Banta Memorial Library, the shelves are lined with enough books by Phi authors to fill a small town library.



*Emmett Junge, incoming General Council president, accepted deed to the new headquarters building.*

*Dr. John E. Brown (Ohio Wesleyan '84) presented a message entrusted to him by founder Morrison (left). Second General Council president Hilton U. Brown (Indiana '80) with fifth generation George Banta III (below).*

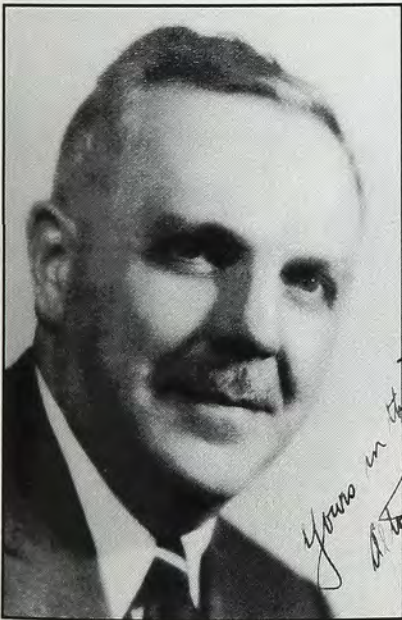




# The Restrictive Clause



*George Banta, Jr. cleared the way for a wider debate in a May 1949 article.*



*Dr. Alton Ochsner (South Dakota '18), president of the American College of Surgeons, addressed the 1952 French Lick Convention.*

Phi Delta Theta was founded at a time slavery was still in force in much of the United States. The existing social order included many habits, customs and ideas that would become more democratic with the passage of time.

The six Founders were men of high moral character with strong ties to three separate Protestant denominations. Three of them became active ministers.

Through the 19th century there were no written regulations to be followed in extending bids to join the Fraternity. It was assumed invitees would be professed Christians who would live by and uphold the ideals of the Fraternity as they promised in signing The Bond.

Time and social customs go through an inevitable process of change. As we have seen, much of the anti-fraternity sentiment among educators, legislators and the general public was based on the premise that fraternal life was elitist, snobbish and undemocratic.

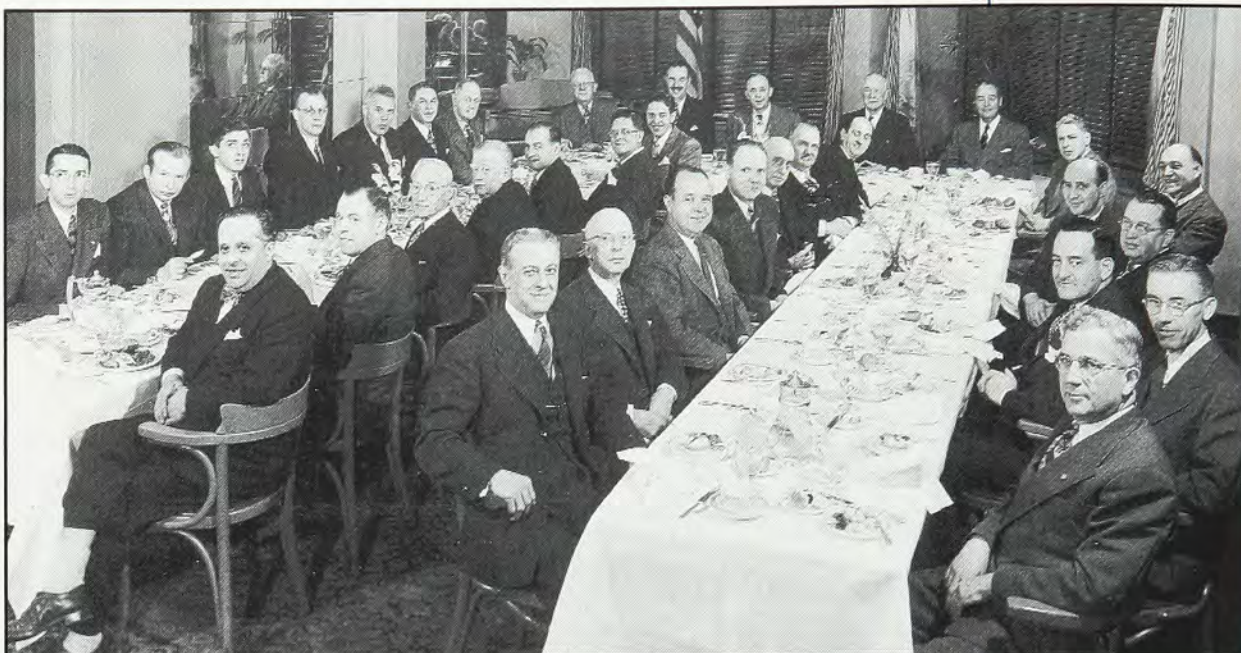
There was enough justification in those views of fraternity life to force the leaders to fight hard to show chapters did emphasize educational values and build character. It was inevitable that by the 20th century fraternities would formally define their requirements for membership.

In Phi Delta Theta's case, that came in an apparently routine session at the 1910 Convention when this qualification for membership was voted into the Code: "Only male white persons of pure Aryan blood shall be eligible for membership." That Code wording was passed almost unanimously at the time and reaffirmed in 1912.

But by World War II, dissenting voices were beginning to be heard urging liberalization of that Code which barred membership to blacks, Jews, Asians and Muslims.

The matter was discussed at the 1946 and 1948 Conventions, although supporters for a change did not want to rock





*The postwar 1946 Convention in Chicago first talked about the restrictive clause.*

the boat during the Centennial Convention. But George Banta, Jr. cleared the way for stronger debate with an interesting and scholarly article in the May, 1949 issue of the *Palladium*. Banta raised three questions, but offered no answers — the way to stimulate discussion.

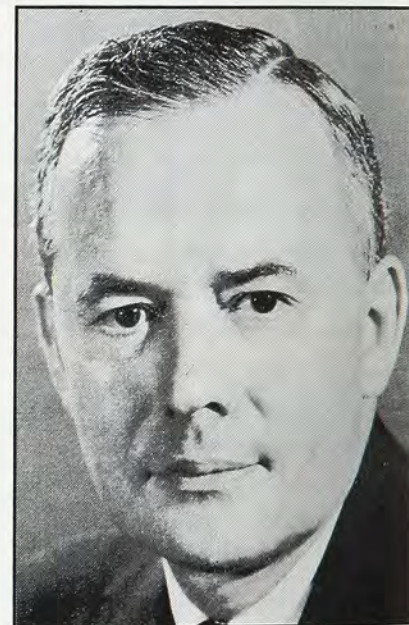
Banta described the rising civil rights movement and the renewal of increasing criticism of fraternities over the same issues that had been heard for the last 50 years. He insisted the Fraternity must come to grips with the issue.

The second difficult question had to do with how big the Fraternity could become, in chapters as well as members within a chapter. In the beginning, the average chapter was rarely more than 10 or 12 men. When he raised the question, many chapters were into the 100-plus member category.

Banta's third question was more easily resolved, having to do with the need for an expanded salaried administrative staff and giving the Executive Secretary the power to make some decisions that heretofore had to await General Council or Convention approval.

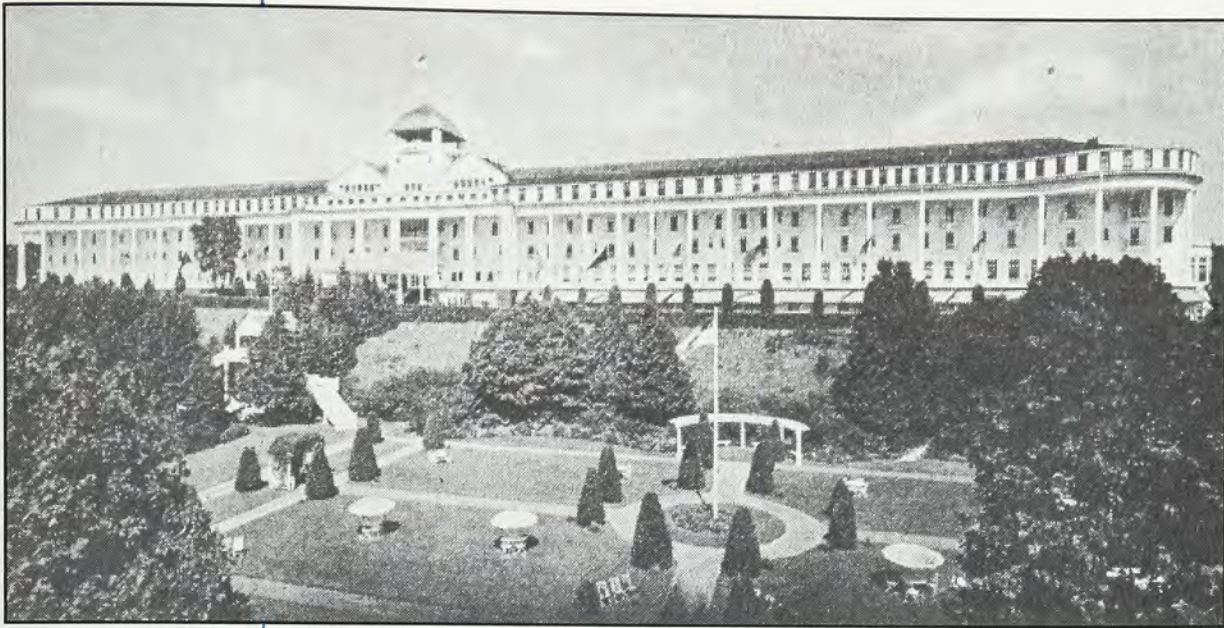
The eligibility for membership question was one that would be fought over for the next two decades at every Convention before adjustments to the Code finally brought the Fraternity more in tune with the times. During that same period, American society itself was almost torn apart on the issue of race relations.

Race and other minority issues are still very much in evidence as we head into the millennium. Fortunately, they are no longer issues in Phi Delta Theta and most of the interfraternity world.



*Roger D. Branigin (Franklin '24), soon to be governor of Indiana, kept the Convention program moving.*





*The Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, scene of the 1954 Convention.*



*Tom Harmon's tribute to Grantland Rice is this trophy presented to the Phi Delta Theta athlete of the year.*

In its first 100 years, our Fraternity selected its pledges from a collegiate society that was mostly white, male and of Christian religious beliefs. After the end of World War II, the campus population included persons of Asian, black and eastern European minorities, among others.

It was inevitable that there would be attempts to throw out the Ayran blood requirement at the undergraduate level with the older alumni determined to preserve the membership requirements in effect when they were initiated.

The 1952 Convention at the resort site of French Lick Springs, Indiana, turned into a combative arena on the thorny issue.

The speaker at the banquet was Roger D. Branigin (Franklin '23), soon to be governor of Indiana. His witty approach was welcome in the tense atmosphere, as was a scholarly talk by Dr. Alton Ochsner (South Dakota '18), president of the American College of Surgeons.

The banquet ended around 10 p.m. but President George Houser (McGill '06) instructed the delegates to return to the meeting hall for unfinished business. That turned out to be two reports filed by the Committee on General Statutes. The majority recommended a modification of the existing rule. The minority report favored no action.

A long session lasted into the wee hours; the final vote upheld the existing rules.

Two years later the same issue was fought over again at the Mackinac Convention and resulted in a marathon business session begun at 9:30 a.m. and finally adjourned at 10:20 p.m. with interruptions for lunch and dinner.



Present were 114 underclassman with the right to vote, while officers and alumni numbered 75. Everyone who wanted to speak was given the floor. The undergraduates generally were on the side of change, many under pressure from the knowledge that university administrations were poised to outlaw fraternities that held to restrictive membership.

The roll call found the motion to change the regulations defeated. But there had been a compromise proposal that came to the floor.

This would remove the restrictive wording, but made it clear that all members of Phi Delta Theta must be acceptable to all chapters. The key word was "all."

The "black ball" vote on membership that had been decided by individual chapters wasn't new. But now one negative vote, from which there was no appeal, would disqualify a candidate.

After much discussion about how the proposed change would be controlled, the proposal passed 168-21.

That was the first breakthrough, and the poisonous word Aryan, so offensive to most Americans because of its association with Adolf Hitler, was gone forever from our Code and Bylaws.

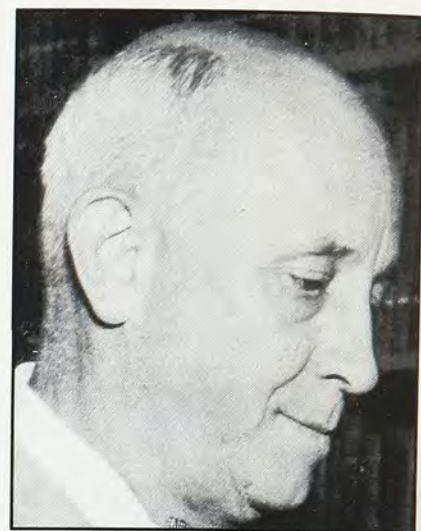
At the 51st Convention in Boulder, Colorado, two years later, the 1954 action was ratified by an overwhelming majority, 187 to 6.

*The Scroll* reported "the new section eliminates any reference to race, color or creed but stipulates that those chosen must be possessed of social attributes that will make them acceptable to all members of the Fraternity."

It was not anywhere near a perfect solution to the membership wording, but it was a major breakthrough. Looking back from the 1990s with the value of hindsight, the controversial clause was dropped in time to keep Phi Delta Theta from losing individuals and chapters.

The membership issue was a long way from being resolved, as it remained an overriding concern at Conventions through the 1960s.

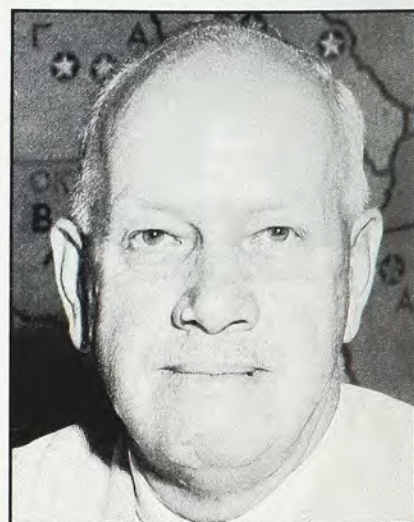
*Three of the men among Phi Delta Theta  
leaders who worked very hard to  
democratize the Fraternity.*



*John Wilterding, GC president, '54-'56.*



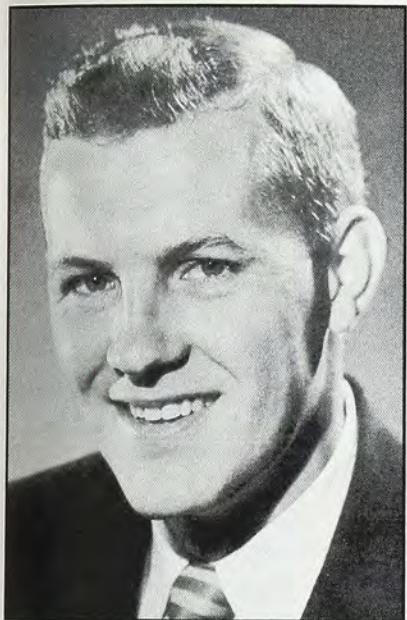
*Sam P. McKenzie, GC president '62-'64.*



*H. L. "Pete" Stuart, GC president '58-'60*



# The Miller Era Begins



*Robert J. Miller*

While the membership issue was destined to rage on and the immediate future of the Fraternity was uncertain, there was business as usual at General Headquarters, at the chapter houses and in alumni circles.

Two new charters had been granted at the 1948 gathering at Old Miami. Proudly calling itself the Centennial Chapter, Arkansas Alpha was installed at the state university in Fayetteville, November 19, 1948.

The petitioning group was put together by two young Phi businessmen, Edward and Maurice Bedwell, both from the University of Florida, who had settled in Arkansas. The presence of R. Bland Mitchell (Sewanee '08) as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas was a factor. He was president of the alumni club in Little Rock.

Executive Secretary Paul Beam and three General Council members attended the installation ceremony. Officials of 12 fraternities on campus were invited to the banquet.

The 110th chapter turned out to be the first one installed to start the Fraternity's second century. This was at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles January 30, 1949.

General Council President Emmett J. Junge presented the badge to the last initiate, saying, "from the man at the top to the brother just beginning ... welcome."

With the start of the Fraternity's second century, the four earliest chapters were in line to celebrate their own centennials.

Ohio Alpha's birth was intertwined with Phi Delta Theta's centennial. Observances at Indiana, Centre and Wabash would follow soon.

A turnout of 250 Indiana Alpha alumni gathered in Bloomington, September 9-11, 1949 to renew memories of their days in the Fraternity's second chapter and the oldest in point of continuous service.

Banquet speaker was Frederick L. Hovde (Minnesota '29), president of Purdue University. Dr. Hovde had been an All-





American football player with the Golden Gophers in his undergraduate years and a Rhodes scholar.

Although their numbers were small in their early years, Indiana Alpha men were involved in the establishment of ten other chapters.

Centre observed its centennial in the spring of 1950 with alumnus Rev. Clem E. Bining (Centre '31) dedicating a plaque honoring the first southern chapter.

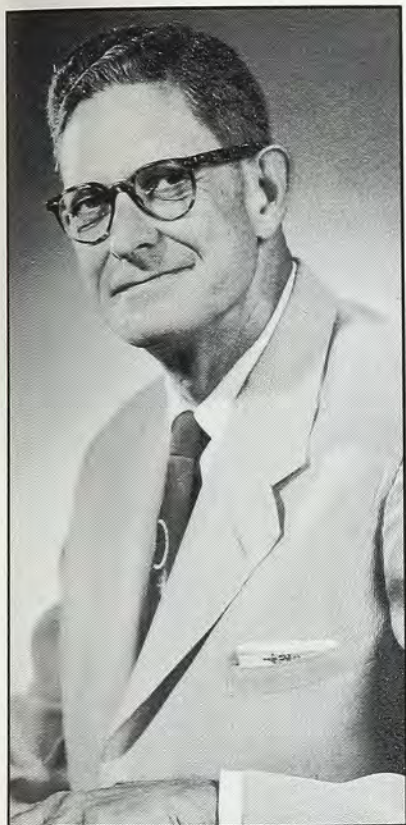
Indiana Beta's observance at Wabash October 13-14, 1950, was headed by distinguished alumni with George Banta, Jr. (Wabash '14) presiding. The main speaker was Will Hayes (Wabash '00), former chairman of the National Republican Party and Postmaster General. Unable to attend was Byron Price (Wabash '12), Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Wabash chapter had been involved in many historical events. One of its men wrote the first Fraternity song and another designed the first coat-of-arms. It provided two presidents of the General Council, two editors of *The Scroll* and, in 1866, a Wabash man had added the sword to the shield in our badge. It hosted the 1872 Convention.

The 1950s was a decade of almost uncontrolled growth with schools and universities coming into being as the flow of former GIs and general prosperity stimulated this tremendous expansion.

*Phi Delta Theta chapter house at Wabash College. The Indiana Beta chapter was chartered in 1850 and has played a major role in the Fraternity's history.*





*Paul Beam, who guided the Fraternity through World War II and eight conventions, suffered a fatal heart attack in his doctor's office in July 1955.*

The survey commission recommended 12 new chapters, which were issued charters. The newcomers were spread around the country, but three were added in Ohio where the Fraternity was born.

At the 1950 Convention in Chicago, Lake Forest (Illinois), Bowling Green State University (Ohio) and Florida State were welcomed into the brotherhood.

The 1952 French Lick, Indiana, Convention approved the University of Puget Sound (Washington). Later that bienium Texas Tech was approved by a General Council mail vote. Four new chapters came out of the 1954 biennial gathering including Valparaiso University (Indiana), Kent State (Ohio), and California-Davis. The fourth was Florida Delta at the University of Miami, giving the Fraternity a second Miami chapter and, in the beginning, communications snafus between Florida and Ohio.

At the Asheville Convention in 1958, Arizona State was voted into the ranks. The 12th school to join in the decade was Wichita State (Kansas).

The dozen new chapters represented a blend of young and vigorous new schools with traditional ones. Both Lake Forest and Valparaiso were schools dating back before the Civil War.

Unfortunately, Paul Beam, who had guided the Fraternity through the perils of World War II and provided the first leadership with an emphasis on business matters, did not survive the decade.

The 1954 Convention at Mackinac was Beam's eighth as executive secretary and he had it well organized as usual. He had been under treatment for a weakening heart for several years and had a flare-up just as he headed to northern Michigan.

He was confined to his hotel room at Mackinac under doctor's orders. But he still ran the show through his staff, which included alumni secretary Raymond E. Blackwell (Franklin '24) and three young assistant secretaries.

That trio included Marvin J. Perry, Lothar A. Vasholz and Robert J. Miller. Vasholz (Colorado '52) was destined to become president of the General Council in 1972, while Bob Miller (New Mexico '50) was to make his mark following Beam as executive secretary of the Fraternity. Perry (Maryland '53) enjoyed a long and successful business career in Washington, D.C. He has been a lifelong volunteer for Phi Delta Theta.

After the Convention, Beam took several weeks off and regained his strength enough to resume his duties. July 6, 1955, he had an appointment with his doctor, whose office was only two blocks away.

The doctor examined him and gave his approval of Beam traveling to an east coast meeting. Paul was buttoning his shirt collar, still talking to the doctor, when he collapsed. He was dead



before they got him to the Oxford hospital, just another few blocks away.

He was only 55 years old and had been executive secretary of the Fraternity for 18 years.

A memorial service was held July 9 in the Presbyterian Church in Oxford. John Wilterding (Lawrence '23) read the ritual and Dr. Ralph W. Sockman (Ohio Wesleyan '11) read scriptures and delivered the eulogy.

Sockman recalled that Beam had a favorite description of fraternity life:

"A fraternity house is a home away from home, a workshop in good manners and good morals, which provides the best opportunity in college life for the give and take of group living, a research laboratory in brains and emotions where a man may survive in four years an apprenticeship for life."

Meeting in Oxford a month later, the General Council appointed Robert J. Miller the third executive secretary.

He was an ideal choice, having carried increasing duties during Beam's illness. To his vigor and enthusiasm, he had added a sense of responsibility, mature judgment and a capacity for human relations.

Miller grew up in Mansfield, Ohio, and while still in high school entered the U.S. Army Air Corps Reserve. He enlisted for active duty December 7, 1943. After the war he started to college at Heidelberg (Ohio) and was there just one year before transferring to the University of New Mexico, where our Fraternity chapter was chartered in the fall of 1946.

"Three of us, good friends at Heidelberg and all ex-service men, decided to transfer to New Mexico at the same time. We'd made up our minds we'd like to join a fraternity together," Miller described his becoming a Phi.

"We were invited to a rush party at a very nice home of an alumnus by the name of Fred Gilstrap. There were a number of Phi Delt alums there, and I was very impressed by their friendly approach to selling their Fraternity.

"As we headed back to campus, I told my friends I wanted to accept a bid if I got one. They agreed. All three of us were initiated. The other two were Don Brownell and Bill Stefanek. All three of us quickly became active in the then new chapter."

Miller had five offices while an undergraduate, including two terms as president. He attended the Centennial Convention as a visitor. After graduating, he attended the 1950 Convention in Chicago as an alumni club delegate.

Looking forward to a career in educational administration, he was still in graduate school at New Mexico when he got an offer to come to Oxford as an assistant executive secretary.



*Bob Miller*



"That title no longer exists," Miller said in an interview for this book.

He completed his MA at Miami and was contemplating his next move when fate intervened.

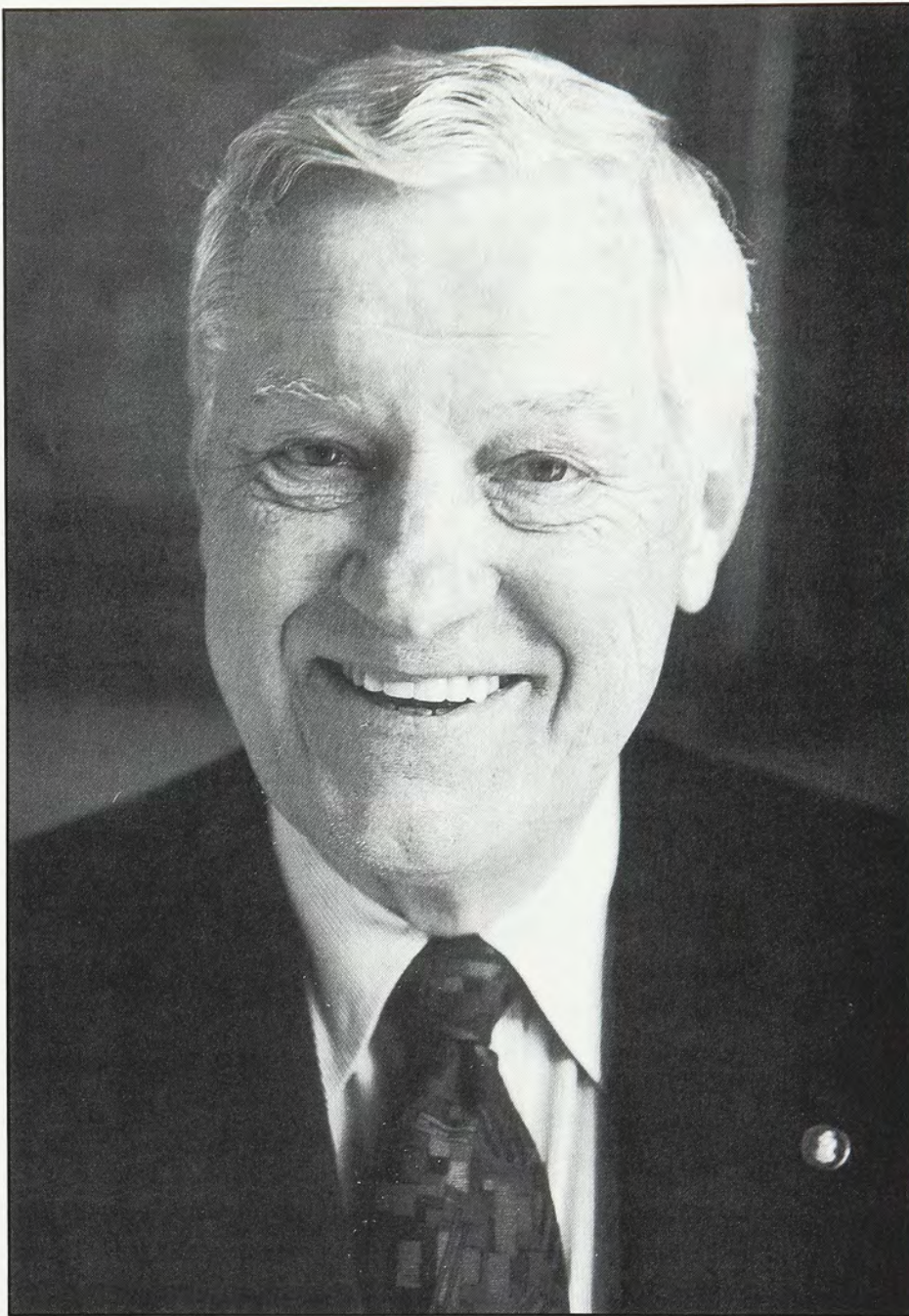
"I had no thought of remaining with the Fraternity that morning when Brother Beam walked out the back door for that trip to his doctor," Miller described it. "Life is such a fragile thing, but I consider myself very fortunate to have spent mine in the service of the Fraternity."

The same can be said for Jerri Miller, who married Bob while they were still in Albuquerque. She became the gracious "first lady" of the Fraternity at Bob's side all across the country at all kinds of meetings and social affairs as well as at every Convention.

Miller directed the Fraternity the next 36 years through a period in which he encountered problems that none of his predecessors had to deal with.

Upon his retirement as executive vice president in 1991, (the title had been changed from executive secretary), he continued to serve another five years as president of the Foundation, a post he held since 1984.





*Bob Miller directed the Fraternity for 36 years, then served another five as president of the Foundation.*



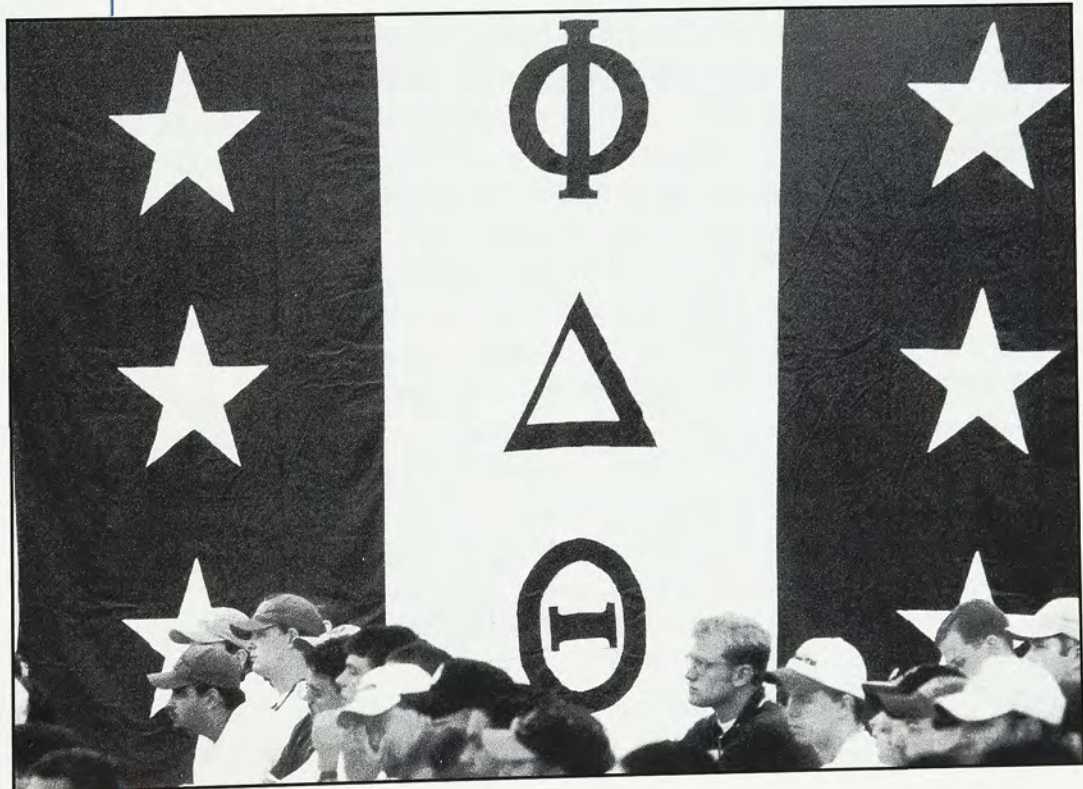
# New Projects

Bob Miller's early years directing the General Headquarters were marked by several major developments that strengthened the structure of the Fraternity.

The first of these was establishing undergraduate leadership schools in off-Convention years. These began as regional meetings; since 1987 they have attracted officers and leaders from every campus to Oxford for what is now known as the Leadership College.

Leadership in the Fraternity had always been rooted in the interests and dedication of individual members. In the case of alumni members, it begins with having office in alumni clubs, serving as chapter advisers, on to province presidents with the ultimate honor of being elected a member of the General Council.

*The popularity of the leadership conference program continues to grow. This is a scene from the meeting of 1993.*





In the summer of 1953, Paul Beam had convened an officers' conference, inviting all province presidents and their assistants to General Headquarters. An idea, first expressed at the Centennial Convention, was revived to set up leadership training for undergraduates.

The first such session was at Ohio State in the summer 1956 and involved 16 chapters from three provinces covering Michigan, West Virginia, Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

Each chapter had been asked to send a senior, junior and sophomore. Several chapters sent other Phis interested in becoming candidates for office. That first session at Ohio State had a four-man faculty headed by Executive Secretary Miller with three province presidents.

John E. "Jack" Shepman (Cincinnati '47), the president of Zeta province, gave the welcoming talk and the session quickly got down to business. The sessions covered nine topics:

- Constitution and General Statutes
- General Fraternity Organization
- Chapter Organization
- Chapter Adviser
- Chapter Finance
- Rushing Techniques
- Pledge Training
- Ritual
- Scholarship

Two years later similar sessions were organized in other areas. The gatherings continued on a regional basis until 1987 when the Leadership College was set up at General Headquarters, bringing officers from every campus to Oxford.

Another innovation that was in line with the purpose and ideals of the Fraternity was the establishment of the Phi Delta Theta Educational Foundation in 1958. The Foundation "exists to provide for the advancement of learning, particularly in colleges and universities in which chapters of the Fraternity are located and through the extension of financial aid in the furtherance of educational activities."

The original trustees of the Foundation were David A. Gaskill (Miami '16), Robert F. Maskey (Ohio Wesleyan '24), Grosvenor S. McKee (Ohio '16), Harold A. Minnich (Akron '24), George S. Ward (Illinois '10) and Donald Winston (Williams '15).

The aim was to provide scholarships to deserving students. It began on a small scale, but as of this writing (July, 1997) a total of \$1.2 million had been granted to assist 874 Phis in obtaining their college degrees.



*General Council President Jack Shepman (Cincinnati '47) presided over the first Convention to be held outside the continental limits of the U.S. or Canada — the 1966 Convention in the Bahamas.*





*Educational Foundation President Rusty Richardson (far left) and Development Director Conrad Theide (far right) with four of the 40 1997 scholarship award winners.*

At the 1960 Convention in Houston's Shamrock Hotel, General Council President H. L. (Pete) Stuart (Penn State '20) praised the improved scholarship ratings and called attention to the ongoing Community Service Days, a volunteer project giving Phi Delta Theta and the whole fraternity system much respect in the non-fraternity world.

The idea of community service projects was proposed by Stanley D. Brown (Nebraska-UCLA '36) and the practice has become widespread without ever being voted on at any Convention.

On a given day in the spring of each year, chapters participate in such services as cleaning, painting and repairing a public facility, renovating a park or playground or giving a mass donation of blood.

Each chapter reports on its project and the number of brothers participating. The group judged to have performed the best public service is the winner of the Paul C. Beam Memorial Citizenship Trophy.

Brown, the brother with the original idea, became General Council president in 1966.

In the September, 1961 *Scroll*, the editor commented on Community Service Day as reported by 50 participating chapters:

"In communities all over the United States and Canada, the men buckled down to manual tasks, many of them in the category



of back-breaking labor. Parks and camps were cleaned, orphanages and hospitals scrubbed and painted on the inside and grounds manicured on the outside. Little League baseball diamonds were constructed or made ready for use, underprivileged children and aged families were aided. Indeed the projects were many and varied, and thousands of man hours were put into them."

In that 1960 Convention, the General Council granted a charter to Ripon College in Wisconsin. As happened so often, not only were 24 students initiated but eight alumni of the school, including the college president, Dr. Fred O. Pinkham, signed The Bond.



# The Solution

The necessary ultimate solution to the very difficult question of membership qualifications pressured Phi Delta Theta's leadership to concentrate on getting it accomplished.

The 1960s were a period of vast social upheaval, much of it involving college life. That put fraternities front and center in the storm. The description in Havighurst's 1973 history cannot be improved upon:

"In religion, morality, education and social relationships, values were uprooted and established institutions shaken. To the college fraternities, this decade of revolution brought increasing test and challenge."

In looking back as we approach the 21st century, it is ironic that the initial struggle was not a white-black issue but a Caucasian-Oriental issue.

It was the California chapters with their fear of Asian culture and the visible Asian presence on the west coast that led to the inclusion of that unfortunate term "Aryan" into our Constitution back before World War I.

One of the steady hands guiding Phi Delta Theta through this stormy period was Dr. John D. Millett (DePauw '33). He served as Miami University president (1953-1964) before moving on to become the chancellor of the State Board of Regents overseeing higher education in the state of Ohio.

Dr. Millett served a term as General Council president (1972-74) and stayed close to the Fraternity in his retirement in Oxford until he died in the fall of 1993.

At a 1960 convocation at historic Franklin College celebrating that school's centennial, Millett declared, "It is customary for college and fraternity officials alike to assert that the Greek letter fraternity has no justification except it serves the broader aims of higher education. I would go beyond this and say there can be no justification for the social fraternity unless it lives up to the Greek tradition of learning and the search for wisdom."





*Dr. John D. Millett (left), one of the Fraternity's steady hands, served as Miami University president (1953-1964) and headed the General Council (1972-1974). Dr. Clem Bininger (right), GC president (1960-1962), presided over crucial votes.*

In 1961, the new General Council headed by Dr. Clem E. Bininger (Centre '31) announced, after meetings with province presidents, it would recommend to the 1962 Convention that the "social responsibility" phrase be eliminated from the Constitution. At a growing number of schools across the country, legislation was threatening the existence of fraternities with restrictive membership clauses.

The General Council felt this step necessary to save perhaps a full half of the chapters from being voted out of existence. The urgency was felt even though final ratification of the proposed changes could not take place until the 1964 Convention. (Any change in the Constitution must be ratified at the Convention following the session in which the action was voted.)

Action was begun at the 1962 Convention in Bedford Springs, deep in the Pennsylvania mountains. The crucial point came when the Committee on Constitution brought the General Council's recommendation to the floor. The proposed change in wording of Section 27:

"Those chosen by the chapter must be men of good character, of proven scholastic ability, and possessed of social attributes that in the judgment of the chapter will make them acceptable to members of the Fraternity."

That single sentence was the subject of 74 typed pages of discussion and debate.

In the final wording, the phrase "in the judgment of the



chapter” was eliminated. It then read, “ ... will make them acceptable to all other chapters,” with the word members eliminated.

When it came to a vote, it failed to reach the required three-fourths affirmative vote. But those who voted against it realized that something had to be done and, in the end, a compromise measure was approved stating that a chapter in jeopardy (from being outlawed by school administration) could petition for a waiver of the membership requirement.

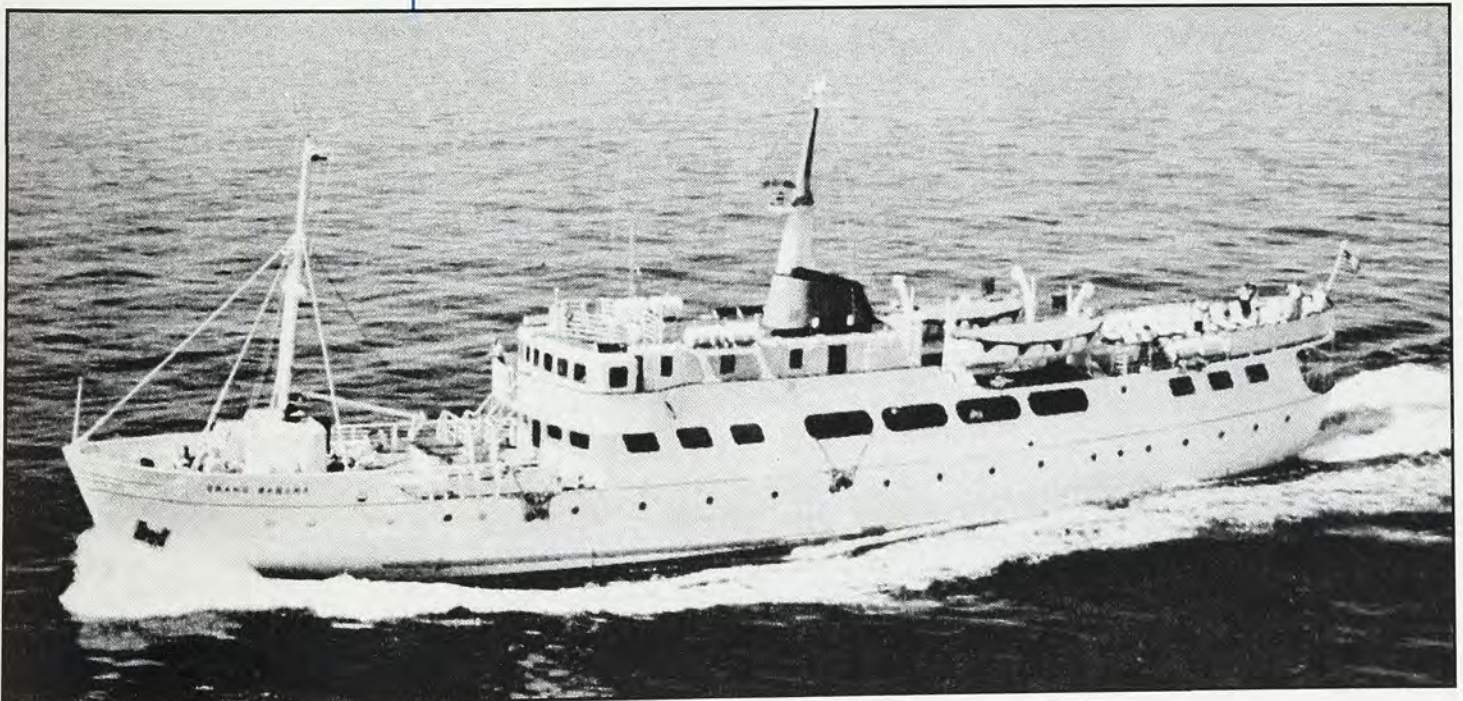
That was not the final solution, but it did save many chapters under threat of closure by their school administration. At the 1964 Convention in the Sheraton-Huntington Hotel in Pasadena, the delegates voted overwhelmingly to allow any chapter “in jeopardy” to seek the waiver of the membership clause.

The address of welcome at that Convention was given by Vernon I. Cheadle (Miami '32), chancellor of the University of California at Santa Barbara. In his days as an active at Ohio Alpha, Dr. Cheadle had been an outstanding scholar-athlete.

He said in part, “I cannot believe that the great human need for companionship, for sharing friendship, for belonging to some closely knit group, for combining efforts to advance our common welfare, or sharing and promoting intellectual and physical advancement is any less now than it was 116 years ago.”

Cheadle concluded with an affirmation for Phi Delta Theta’s reason for existence. “To provide a means of furthering ...

*The Motor Ship Grand Bahama was chartered to transport delegates and guest to and from the 1966 Convention held in the Bahama Islands.*





the brotherhood of young men who have a high regard for not only social values but for moral, spiritual and intellectual ones as well.”

The Convention ended with the election of Jack Shepman (Cincinnati '47) as president of the General Council. Shepman's opening remarks at the 1966 Convention at the Grand Bahamas Hotel and Country Club set the tone for that long-awaited ultimate solution.

“I am certain that the present membership requirements of this Fraternity will be dropped,” he put it. “Whether it will be in this Convention or a future one, I believe it has to go if we are to retain Phi Delta Theta as we know it today.”

There was other meaningful business at this session, the first to convene outside the continental limits of the United States and Canada, but none with the core impact of the revised wording of the membership clause.

The resolution adopted in the Bahamas reads:

“Each chapter shall select its members from among the male students who are in regular attendance at the college or university at which it is established. Those chosen by the chapter must be men who exemplify friendship, sound learning and rectitude.”

That wording was approved by a vote of 184 to 8 at the 1968 Convention in Asheville and thus ended two decades of struggle with the Fraternity's most difficult question.

The wording resides in the Constitution, locked in a fireproof safe at General Headquarters, along with other irreplaceable papers including several original chapter Bonds.



# The Good Side

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While the 1960s found the Fraternity grappling with the membership requirement problem and being confronted with the troubled times of the Vietnam War, there were positive things happening as well.

The delegates at the 1962 Convention saluted Terry Baker (Oregon State '63) who arguably may be the finest all-around athlete in the Fraternity's history.

Baker was applauded as the winner of the Arthur R. Priest award as the outstanding undergraduate of the year. He had been on the all-Phi football and basketball teams in both his sophomore and junior years but greater honors were down the road.

In his senior season he was voted the Heisman Trophy, college football's top award. He is the third Phi to achieve the Heisman journey joining Tom Harmon (Michigan '40) and Doak Walker (SMU '50). Baker also was named *Sports Illustrated* magazine's Sportsman of the Year.

But Baker's achievements, as reported in *The Scroll*, went far beyond the playing fields. He was president of Oregon Beta as a second semester sophomore. He was a member of two engineering honoraries, chairman of the Easter Seal campaign and a speaker at the Greater Portland Easter Sunrise Service — "a true and loyal Phi who best exemplifies the teachings of The Bond."

Charters were awarded at the 1962 gathering to the University of Western Ontario and Stephen F. Austin State University in Texas.

Frank Lloyd Wright (Wisconsin '89) had earned the worldwide reputation as an outstanding architect, and in 1959 had been asked to design a new chapter house for Arizona Beta at Arizona State, which had been chartered the year before.

Wright's design was a landmark in fraternity house planning. Construction was completed in late 1961, but the famed architect did not live to see it finished. Nonetheless, it was crafted as he designed it and the chapter took it over in 1962.

The house comprised two units, a front elevation providing



quarters for the chapter president and the house mother, plus living rooms, dining rooms and kitchen. The rear unit had rooms for 52 men, a spacious sleeping porch and smaller study rooms.

Wright's designs traditionally followed form. Study rooms apart from sleeping rooms were innovative at the time but that concept now is widespread among fraternity houses everywhere.

Before moving into the house, the chapter had been 14th of 17 in fraternity grade point averages. They leaped into first place on campus at the end of that 1962-63 school year.

The term "colonization" came into the Fraternity lexicon by being voted on back at the 1956 Convention. As proposed and outlined by Dr. Millett when he headed the Survey Commission, the General Council was empowered to grant charters from petitioners in institutions approved by the Survey Commission.

Higher education in America was going through a period of tremendous growth and expansion, including new courses to keep up with scientific and technical progress.

The procedure for colonization called for a petition signed by at least 15 men in good standing on their campus, followed by the approval of three-fourths of chapters in the province, as well as the province president. This petition had to come from an institution where the Survey Commission already had certified favorable conditions existed for a new chapter.

"Phi Delta Theta is interested in expanding the number of undergraduate chapters. It is interested in an orderly expansion which will not exceed the capacity of its general organization to serve chapters effectively," explained Millett in a speech at the 1966 Convention.

"It is interested in locating new chapters where the institutional circumstances are favorable to the establishment and maintenance of a healthy fraternity environment," he summed it up.

The first such chapter to come into the Fraternity via colonization was at the University of Tennessee. September 13, 1963, Tennessee Gamma became the Fraternity's 125th chapter. The petition had been signed by 30 students on a campus where 35 Greek letter groups, fraternities and sororities, already existed.

The ceremony was conducted by General Council president Sam Phillips McKenzie (Georgia '45), with Executive Secretary Miller assisting.

That 1966 Convention in the Bahamas granted charters to petitioning groups from Ashland College (Ohio), San Fernando Valley State (California), Western Kentucky and Kearney State (Nebraska). All were petitioning colonies.



*Frank Lloyd Wright*



Energetic General Council President Jack Shepman, a force in resolving the membership restriction debate, suggested the Fraternity approve a local option in pledging. That was something of an affirmation of the wording of the new membership clause and was adopted.

At the 1968 Convention in Asheville, charters were awarded to petitioning colonies at Jacksonville University (Florida), the University of Texas at Arlington, and Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia.

There was a strong alumni club in Emporia, with the most prominent member being William Allen White (Kansas '90), the nationally respected journalist who made his *Emporia Gazette* the best known small town newspaper in the country. A landmark on the campus is the William Allen White Library.

In June 1968 a unique event in the long history of Phi Delta Theta took place at Franklin College.

In 1932, Phikeia Robert Wise had satisfied all his requirements for initiation but had to drop out of school because of lack of funds. In the intervening 36 years, Wise had become a well known motion picture producer who won Oscars for producing such classics as *Sound of Music* and *West Side Story*.

The General Council passed a resolution approving his initiation which was presided over by Governor Roger Branigin and 100 other students and alumni. The next day the College presented Brother Wise with an honorary degree.



Neil Armstrong carried Phi Delta emblems to the moon.

The brightest development of the 1960s for our Fraternity made headlines around the world. Neil A. Armstrong (Purdue '55) became the first man to walk on the moon. His amazing achievement was shown over and over on television everywhere.

Armstrong's feat, which will forever represent one of the greatest achievements of the United States space program, took place July 20, 1969. The dramatic triumph was further emphasized by Armstrong's unassuming and almost laconic statements.

His words, "The Eagle has landed," followed by "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," are now firmly fixed among America's legendary remarks.

Coverage of Armstrong's feat in the next edition of *The Scroll* saluted the pride of every Phi in their Fraternity brother's participation in the historic Apollo XI moon journey.

"The Wapakoneta, Ohio, native established Moon Alpha by carrying a special replica of Phi Delta Theta's Founders Badge with him on his epic journey," said the magazine, stretching a bit of literary license.



In a personal note to Executive Secretary Miller, Armstrong wrote that he was glad to carry the pin on Apollo XI and that he looked forward to returning to Oxford where arrangements were made to have him donate the badge.

It remains at General Headquarters in the Founders Room, along with small silk flags of the United States and Phi Delta Theta that Armstrong carried with him on his Gemini flight in 1966.

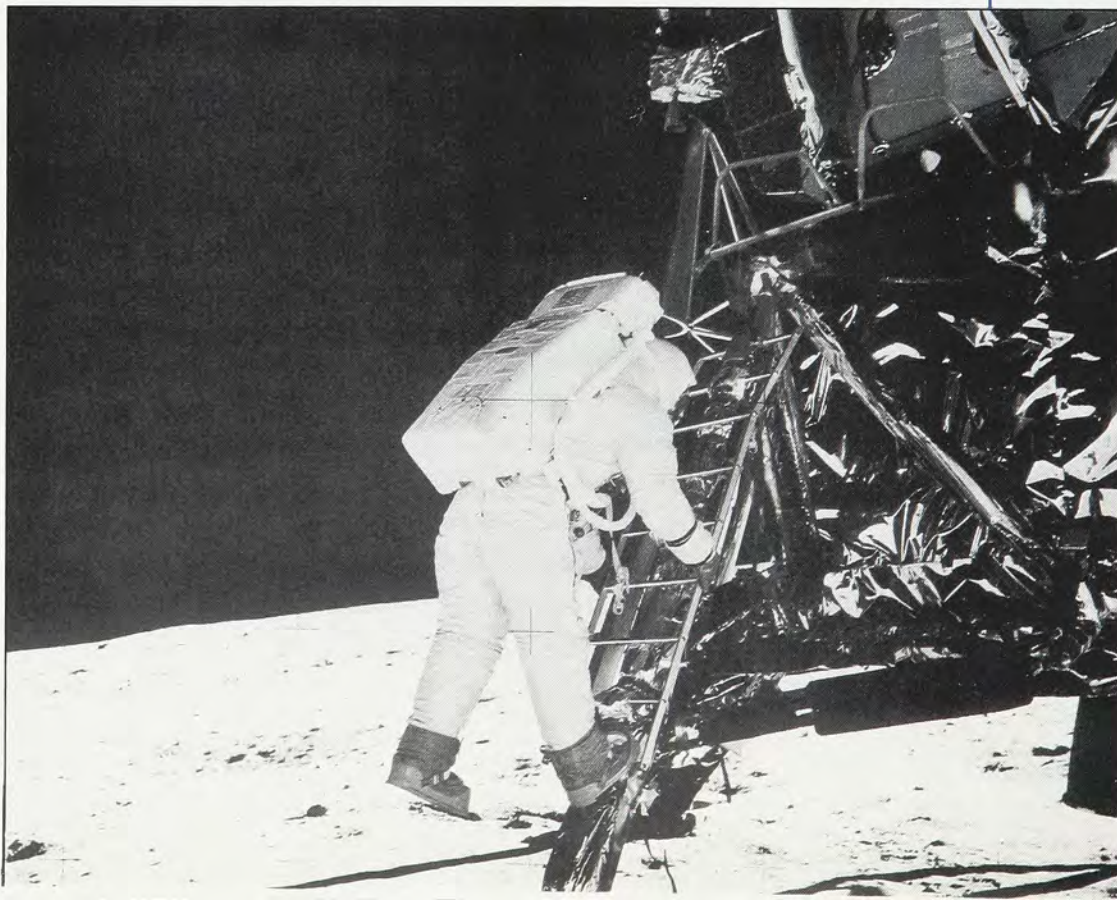
The celebration of Armstrong's deed was worldwide and intense. The unassuming Ohioan and his teammates in space, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins, addressed a joint session of Congress and received the newly created Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

A few weeks later, the three astronauts were off on a 38-day world tour in which they presented governments of 32 countries replicas of the moon landing plaque. The theme of the trip was, "We came in peace for all mankind."

On September 9 the Post Office Department issued a Moon Landing stamp, a 10-cent airmail commemorative. Thus did Armstrong join Benjamin Harrison, William Allen White, Frank Lloyd Wright and Lou Gehrig as Phis on postage stamps.

Because the moon stamp was dedicated to the team, Armstrong was the first Phi who could see himself on a stamp. Post Office rules state that only a deceased person may be honored on an individual stamp.

Armstrong gave the commencement address at the Miami graduation in 1970 and presented General Headquarters with a large autographed portrait of the moon walk. In his home town of Wapakoneta, Ohio, Armstrong is honored with the Neil Armstrong Space Museum.



*Neil Armstrong (Purdue '55), the first human to walk on the moon, steps from his LEM in this official NASA photo.*



# Beyond Vietnam



*Among Phis in Vietnam were Navy fliers (front) Lt. Ralph Forgione (Wisconsin '62) and Lt. Michael J. Garrison (Washington '61); (standing) Lt. John R. Ramey (Sewanee '61) and Lt. Robert J. Arnold (Oregon State '58).*

The undeclared war in Vietnam created serious rips in the fabric of American society during that conflict in a way no previous military action ever had.

The unpopular war contributed to a generation gap that has never completely faded away, although the conflict itself was terminated in the 1975-76 period.

Because the ranks of the protesters were dominated by young people, there was the potential threat to the survival of the fraternity system.

To get at the root of campus unrest, one has to look at the surprising increase in the number of college students during the generation of the 1960s. In 1969 there were more than 9,000,000 full-time students across the country, nearly twice the student population at the start of the decade.

This was an activist generation, concerned about the draft, the war, politics and race relations. As Havighurst phrased it, "concerned more about today and tomorrow than yesterday."

There was seemingly little respect for age, authority or tradition. The activists were quick to defy academic authority and at many schools took over campus buildings and administrative offices.

After several years of campus violence and disruption, the ultimate confrontation will go down in American history simply remembered as "Kent State."

The anti-war protests were loud and sustained on the campus of the state school in northeastern Ohio. Triggered by the U.S. bombing of neutral Cambodia, thus spreading the Asian conflict, Kent State students demonstrated out of control for three nights, putting a severe strain on campus and city police.

Headlines across the nation blared "rioting students burn campus ROTC building." That was true, but the stories did not point out that the ROTC building was a quonset hut and not part of the University's permanent structures.

Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes was asked to intervene and dispatched a unit of the state's National Guard to restore order.



When the troops arrived on the morning of May 4, 1979, dissident students passed out flyers calling for a "Rally at the Commons at noon."

The rally turned tragic. The guardsmen, in full gear, were in formation up a hill overlooking the Commons where paths to various buildings intersected.

Matters got out of hand. The citizen-soldiers had never had training in the control of unarmed civilians. Many of the students showed up to be spectators rather than participants. As the troops came down the hill in formation, some of the braver demonstrators, tragically more rash than brave, started to pelt them with rocks and other debris.

When the first shots were fired, the student mob began to scatter in all directions. But four students lay mortally wounded. The picture of their friends trying to comfort them was flashed around the world. Four students were dead and nine wounded.

For months there were state and federal commissions trying to assess blame for the tragedy, but in the final analysis there was no answer.

A member of Ohio Lambda wrote in a letter to *The Scroll* (regarding the inquests), "The answers they are going to get center around President Nixon's escalation of the war by sending troops into Cambodia.

"Other reasons will include the absence of democracy in our so-called democratic system of government and the refusal of college and university administrations to listen to the questions and suggestions of their students."

Although fraternity membership declined in the late 1960s, when Greek letters were considered supportive of the old order, the damage to the fraternity system was much less than one would have suspected at the time.

Bob Miller was executive vice president of the Fraternity all through the troubled era and in looking back has some interesting thoughts.

"When anyone asks me about Vietnam, I ask them to define which years they are talking about," Miller puts it. "The war lasted over a decade, and concerns were different at different times.

"It was a difficult period, but overall Phi Delta Theta held its own, as did most of the larger and well established Greek letter societies. We did lose a few chapters but we managed to replace them, mostly at newer institutions."

Miller made a survey of chapters and members through the 1960s for this book. He discovered there were 119 active chapters in 1962 and that number had grown to 141 chapters and nine colonies a decade later in 1972.

"I don't mean to indicate these weren't difficult times,"



Miller went on. "There were problems everywhere that called for different actions. We had more problems on the east and west coasts. Fraternities in the tradition-oriented south carried on as usual most of the time."

What Miller did see was a decline in the number of Phi Delt leaders in both the ranks of the younger alumni and in chapters on campus.

"By 1972, the worst was over, but fraternities, and I think all fraternities, were slow to adjust to the new demands of getting the system back to its older basic ways.

"We observed chapters that had forgotten how to rush, how to administer their affairs, often including their financial affairs," Miller summed it up. "The general objective was to build bridges back to the original standards."

The theme of the 1970 Convention in Washington, D.C. was that it was time to heal the generation gap.

Undergraduates and alumni both were pushing for a Constitutional amendment to abolish the unanimous ballot rule and allow each chapter to determine its own method of approving men for pledging.

A new liaison with the General Council was voted with the establishment of an Undergraduate Advisory Committee that would collaborate with the GC. This committee would petition Fraternity leaders to hear their suggestions.

The amendment was passed by a 152-50 vote with the result being a more democratic way of seeking new members, with the emphasis on the local chapter having more leeway in the selection process.

This change was viewed favorably at most schools where anti-fraternity feelings still existed at the administrative level.

A feature of the 1970 Convention was a brief talk by Richard N. Maxwell (Ohio State '64), who had been permanently paralyzed in an intramural football game.

Maxwell was working at The Ohio State University Hospital, committed to improving the quality of life for the severely disabled and was involved in that work for the rest of his life. He concluded his appearance by quoting our open motto: *We enjoy life through the help and society of others.*

"I sit before you as a living proof of all that motto symbolizes," he said, drawing a rousing, standing ovation.

At that Convention new chapters were approved, advancing from colony status, at Clemson University, the University of Calgary, Georgia Southern, Western Maryland and Southwestern State (Oklahoma).

Unfortunately over the past two decades, the Fraternity lost formerly well established chapters at such eastern schools as



Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown, Williams and Swarthmore. Anti-fraternity feeling at both the administrative and student body levels led to those losses.

The 59th Biennial Convention was June 21-24, 1972 at the stately and historic Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal.

The chief order of business was the ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing the unanimous ballot rule, giving each chapter the right to select new members within uniform regulations.

The first report of the Undergraduate Advisory Committee was welcomed and it submitted several progressive recommendations which were adopted.

This was Bob Miller's first Convention with his new title of executive vice president and he reported there were 140 active chapters and a total of 128,841 initiates.

John D. Millett was installed as the new president of the General Council. This was an appropriate choice for many reasons, not the least of which was the upcoming 125th birthday to be observed and celebrated on the campus of Old Miami where it all began.

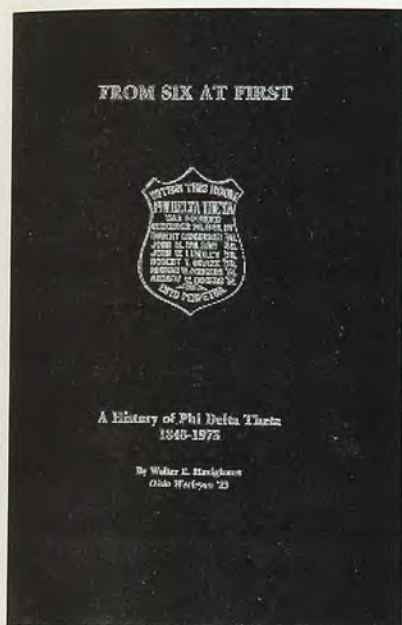
Dr. Millett, in closing the Convention, said, "As never before, the fate of this Fraternity is in the hands of each individual chapter."

The delegates went home with a renewed sense of their own opportunities and obligations.

The healing process from the troubled 1960s was making strides.



# 125 Years Old



Walter Havighurst's history of the Fraternity From Six At First.

At the 1972 Convention, Executive Vice President Bob Miller outlined plans to celebrate the Fraternity's 125th birthday. It was that milestone that led to Havighurst's history, the update in effect of Walter Palmer's superb work.

Brother Havighurst's effort was published in serial form in eight consecutive issues of *The Scroll*, supplementing the book itself.

The Fraternity was fortunate to have a distinguished author on campus for the assignment. Havighurst was about to close out a 41-year teaching career at Miami. His title at the time was Emeritus Research Professor of English.

The anniversary observance gave the Fraternity an opportunity to solidify its already friendly ties to the school.

The General Council approved Miller's offer to the University to donate commemorative campus gates to replace older ones, a gift of the class of 1909, which were badly decayed and crumbling.

The slant walk at that campus entrance leads almost directly to the old North Dorm where the Fraternity was founded.

Phi Delta Theta's inscription on the gates is still the greeting to visitors and the thousands of students who pass through them daily.

The observance of the anniversary was tied to the exact dates we were founded. So the dedication was scheduled for December 26, precisely 125 years after the "Immortal Six" met in Wilson's room that snowy night.

The campaign to raise money for the gates was headed by J. Don Mason (Miami '35) with the University publicizing both the campaign and the dedication.

The red brick Georgian architecture style matched the prevailing campus style as well as our General Headquarters.

It wasn't snowing, but a chill rain was falling as the group of invited guests gathered. The guests included three men who had





*The cornerstone of the Phi Delta Theta gateway at Miami University is cemented into place October 19, 1974 by Walter Havighurst. Other Phis pictured in the ceremony are (left to right): J. Don Mason, Robert J. Miller, Douglas M. Wilson (behind Havighurst) and Robert B. Steman.*

served as president of the University — Dr. John D. Millett, Dr. Charles Ray Wilson, who had succeeded Millett, and Dr. Phillip R. Shriver, the incumbent president and a member of Delta Upsilon.

“This Fraternity was founded as a means of meeting a very distinct need on the campus 125 years past,” Millett said in making the presentation to the University. “It is equally true that fraternities are still meeting a social need on college campuses today. With a sense of the strong Phi Delta Theta ties to Miami University, the Fraternity is delighted to have this opportunity to present the gateway.”

After it was accepted by Shriver, Bob Miller concluded the remarks, saying in part, “It was a wet day with mud underfoot as the persistent drizzle turned into a moist snowfall that quickly melted. It was this kind of forbidding weather, flooding rivers and the quagmire of roads that discouraged students from attempting the long journey home for the holidays.”

The guests then walked across Campus Avenue into the





*Part of the David D. Banta Memorial Library at General Headquarters. Books by Phi Delta Theta authors fill shelves on all sides of the room.*

warmth and comfort of General Headquarters for a reception in the lower level Alumni Room.

Several of the guests were officers from other fraternities who took the opportunity to go upstairs to the David D. Banta Memorial Library where the shelves are lined with books of many Phi Delta Theta authors, one of whom was Havighurst.

Today as then, the walls of the Library are lined with shelves of books in alphabetical order. Many authors are represented by only one book. When one gets to the listing, he finds 26 books by William Allen White, each autographed in his free-flowing handwriting.

The Banta Library is separated from the Founders Room by a wall bearing a portrait of Banta.

In glass cases in the Founders Room are some of the most cherished mementoes of our history. Typical would be the small silk U.S. and Fraternity flags and the Fraternity badge carried by Neil Armstrong when he walked on the moon.



Going into 1973, the Fraternity seemed headed onward and upward.

The winter edition of *The Scroll* contained a report about the Pittsburgh Pirates staging a Bob Prince Night in 1972 to honor the beloved broadcaster's 25 years as the voice of the team.

Prince (Pitt '38) was a truly unforgettable man who was much more of a community influence in Pittsburgh than merely a sports broadcaster. A delightful and witty man, he was up front in many civic and charitable causes in the city and is a member of the broadcasters wing of the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

In that spring of 1973, the first United States prisoners of war held in Vietnam were released, a major national news event.

Bill Dean, the editor of *The Scroll*, learned the names of two Phi Delts in the group and wrote of them in the summer issue. They were Major Keith N. Hall (North Dakota '56) and Captain Frederic Flom (Lawrence '63).

Captain Flom's story was reprinted from his hometown newspaper in Appleton, Wisconsin, and gave a vivid first person description of life in the infamous Hanoi Hilton. In Captain Flom's case, his treatment included severe beatings which resulted in a broken arm. At one stage, his interrogator tore the cast off that arm and refractured it.

Editor Dean soon found himself happily flooded with confirmed reports of ten other Phis included in that initial release as North Vietnam continued negotiations with the U.S. government in an attempt to end the hostilities.

One of these was Lt. Commander Richard M. Brunhaver (Washington State '62) who was captured in the first weeks of the American bombing raids. He spent seven-plus years in the hands of the enemy, who showed little respect for international law in the treatment of captives.

Most of the American prisoners were downed airmen, leading to the high number of college trained pilots who had to survive hellish years in captivity.

Later that same year, Editor Dean found himself in the middle of a flurry of complaints that a story was not all inclusive. This had to do with the number of Phis whose names appeared in *Who's Who in America*. Eventually, Dean settled for 780 names to that point who were or had been listed in that publication.

The 1974 Convention in Miami Beach was relatively uneventful, which in a sense was good news in the absence of problems in the ranks.

A Canadian Scholarship Foundation was recognized as a project of Phis north of the border to be administered without headquarters supervision.



Captain Frederic Flom (Lawrence '63),  
Vietnam prisoner of war.





Hank Ketcham (Washington '41).  
Dennis and his family have charmed  
and delighted Americans for half a  
century.

*The Scroll* celebrated its 100th anniversary with an edition in January of 1975. An example of its progress toward a readable, general interest emphasis was the "Dennis the Menace" cover, paying tribute to Hank Ketcham (Washington '41), the creator of the popular comic strip still going strong as this history was being written.

The magazine's article on the great success of John Y. Brown (Kentucky '56) was widely read and discussed. Brown purchased the Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise from Colonel Harlan Sanders for \$2 million and built it into a national corporate level he later sold for \$21 million.

Brown was governor-elect of the Commonwealth of Kentucky when he participated in the revival of his chapter. Kentucky Epsilon had fallen on hard times in the stormy 1960s but came back into the fold in 1978.

Chapters at Georgia College and Cal-Irvine were chartered in 1975.

Hazing practices, which varied from chapter to chapter, were coming under serious scrutiny once more in the 1970s.

The lead article in the 1976 winter edition of *The Scroll* was an indictment of excessive and unregulated hazing authored by Lawrence F. Carr (Bowling Green '73) titled, "There Is a Better Way."

Carr asked, "Why does a brother treat pledges like lower class citizens, slaves, janitors and many times treatment that would be undignified for an animal?"

Carr's remedy would be to establish a Fraternity-wide training program organized to make the pledge period (1) constructive, (2) educational and (3) meaningful. His suggestions were included in a pledge training report at the 1976 Knoxville Convention. Our pledge manual is revised from time to time to instruct potential initiates what the Fraternity is and what it stands for.

It was announced at that Convention that Dr. Millett had been awarded the National Interfraternity Conference's Gold Medal award. At the same NIC gathering, a special recognition award was made to Neil Armstrong.

The NIC award was instituted in 1946 and is a lifetime achievement recognition. It goes to a man who has performed distinguished service to his Greek letter group and is not awarded posthumously.

Dr. Millett was the third Phi honored with the Gold Medal. The others are George S. Ward (Illinois '10) and Judge William R. Bayes (Ohio Wesleyan '01). All three served as president of the General Council.



January 18, 1977 the Fraternity lost one of its legendary men. George Banta Jr. died at his home in Menasha after a lengthy illness. Banta's services to the Fraternity have been documented all through this book.

A third generation Phi himself, two of Banta's grandsons are fifth generation Phis.

The spring edition of *The Scroll* dedicated much space to Banta's long association with eulogies offered by 12 leading Fraternity activists.

Among the memories of Harry Gerlach was that Banta had quietly signed a personal note at an Oxford bank in 1932 that permitted the Fraternity, caught in the throes of the Great Depression, to meet expenses that winter.

Later in that same year, another loyal and active Phi joined the Chapter Grand. August 17 George Housser (McGill '06) died in Vancouver. He had been President (1950-52) and a longtime member of General Council.

The General Council in its 1977 summer meeting placed the chapter at the University of Texas (Texas Beta) on a two-year probation for hazing violations.

At the opening of the 1978 Convention at historic French Lick, Indiana, Bob Miller's State of the Fraternity address struck a proud note, "at the ripe old age of 130, the Fraternity continues to grow and prosper."

Miller pointed out that with 145 chapters we were behind SAE (185) and Sigma Chi (173) in the number of chapters at the time and that we were behind several other groups in total number of members. However, the Fraternity was carrying out what had been the theme for two decades of controlled growth.

T. Glen Cary (Texas Tech '56) assumed the presidency at that gathering.

Bob Biggs, then director of chapter services, reported that the young staffers (now known as chapter consultants) had made 656 visits in the last biennium, visiting every chapter at least once and most more than once.

New charters were granted to Florida Theta at the University of Tampa and Louisiana Delta at LSU Shreveport.



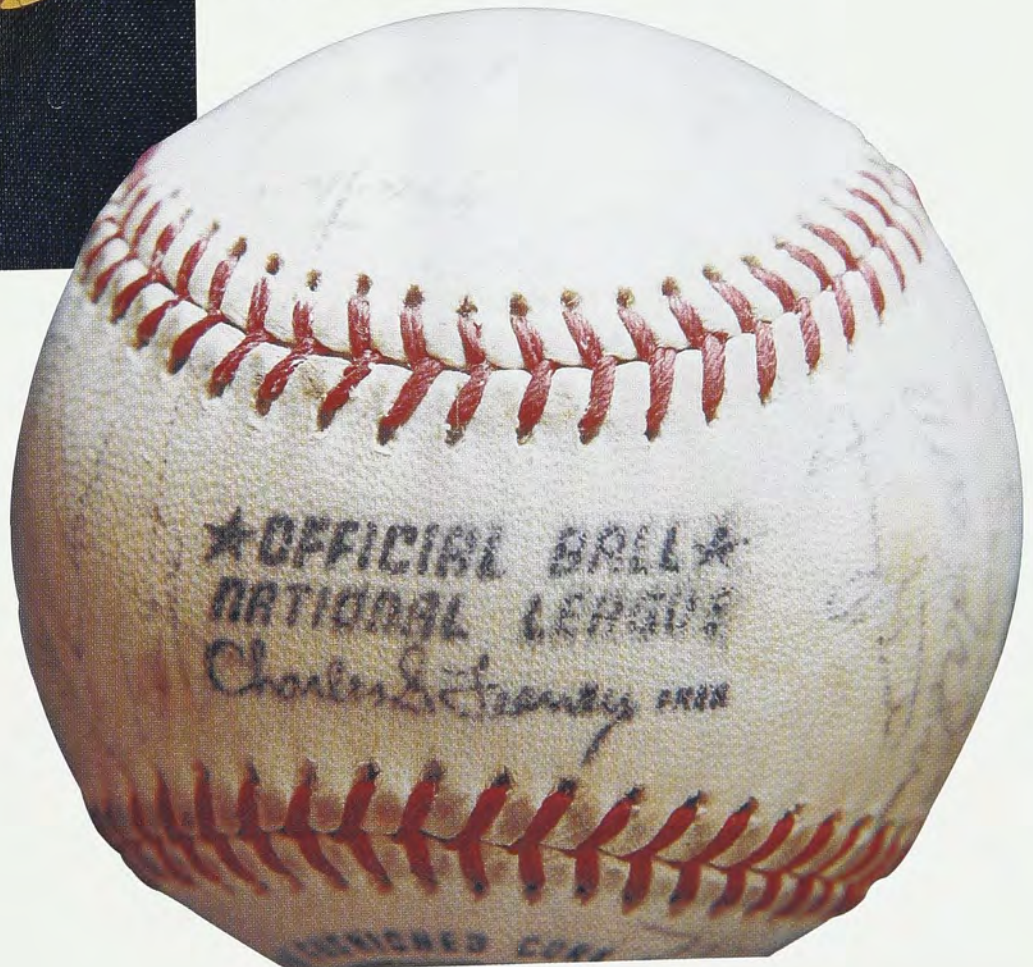


*Gavels belonging to William Bankhead of Alabama, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives during the 1930s.*



*Pledge pin and commemorative pins given out at the 1898 Convention.*

*Baseball signed by the 1969 New York Mets. It was given to Phi Delta Theta by an alumnus and signifies the many Phis who have played the game.*







Medal and bell given to delegates and guests at the 1914 Convention in Birmingham, Alabama (left). The lunar module Eagle carried Neil Armstrong and the badge (below) to the moon's surface, July 20, 1969.



French Legion of Honor awarded to Commander Raymond Murphy (Iowa '12).

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

This Badge of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity was placed aboard Apollo 11 and carried to the surface of the moon by the lunar module "Eagle" on mankind's first lunar landing, July 20, 1969.

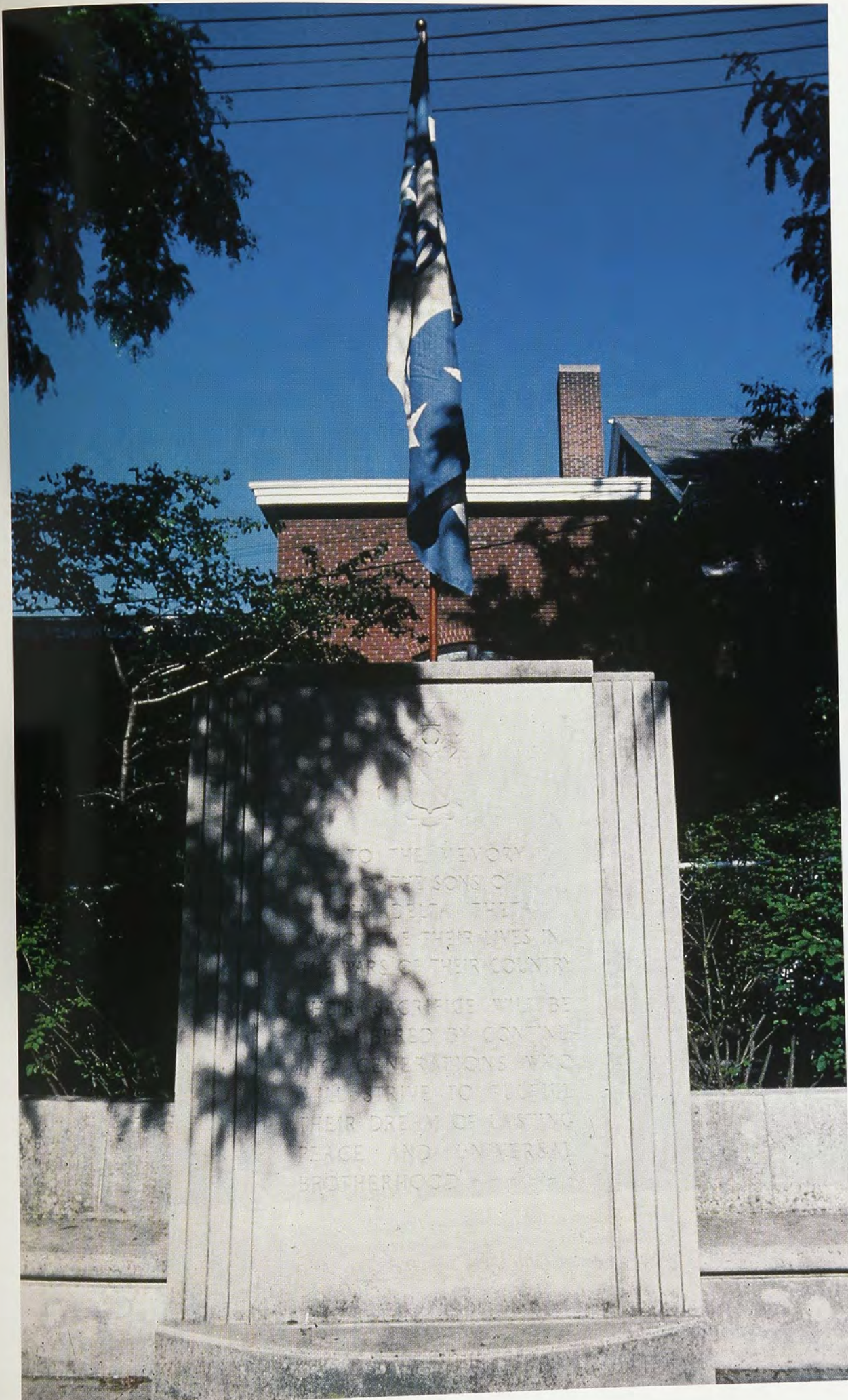
*Neil A. Armstrong*  
Neil A. Armstrong  
Command Pilot  
22 July, 1971  
Date



President's badge belonging to Guy Potter Benton, General Council president, 1913-1914 (above).







*A memorial  
behind General  
Headquarters  
honoring Phis  
who gave their  
lives in World  
War II.*





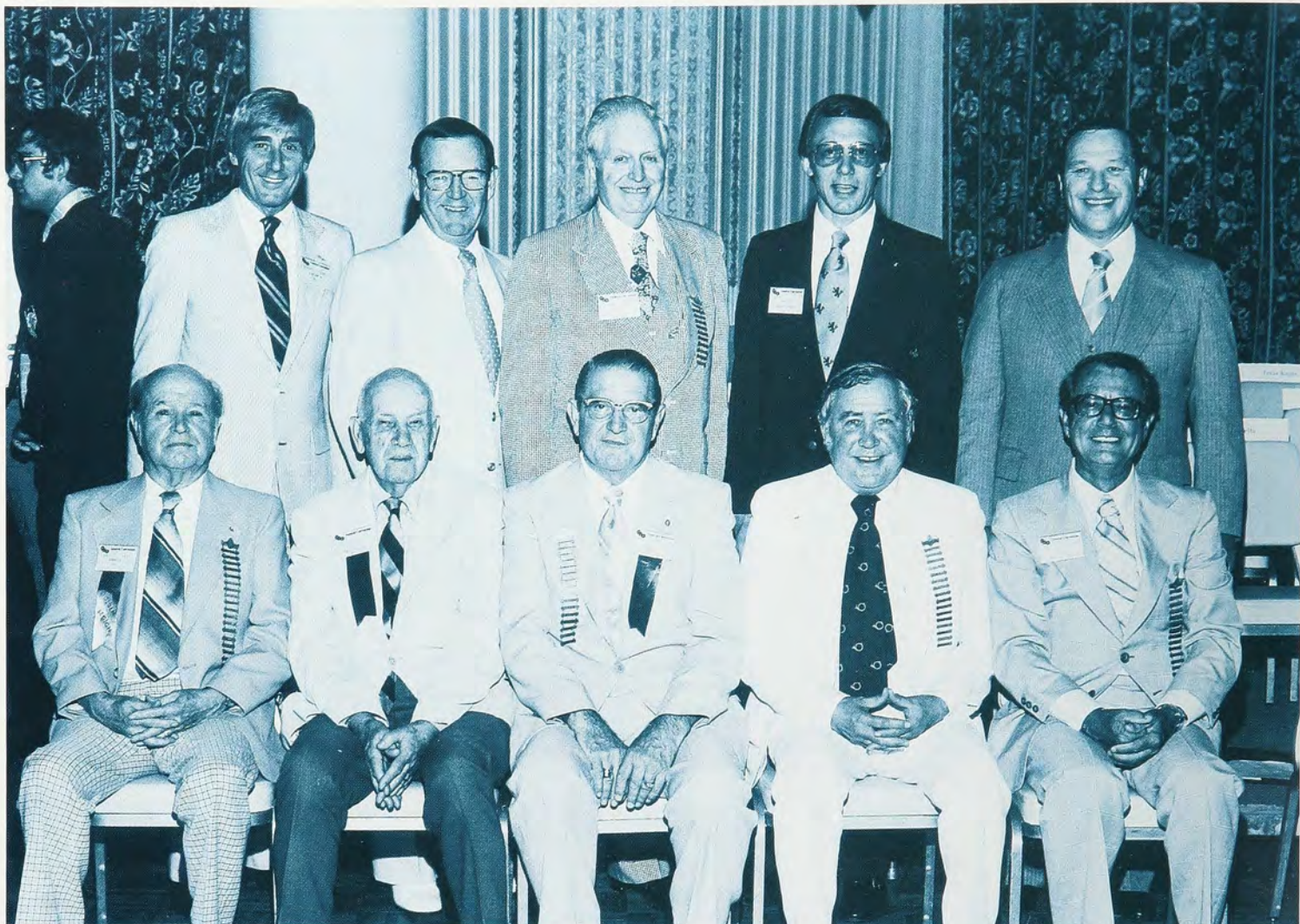
*This is the General Headquarters in 1998.  
Soon the building will be expanded and renovated  
to better serve the needs of Phi Delta Theta.*





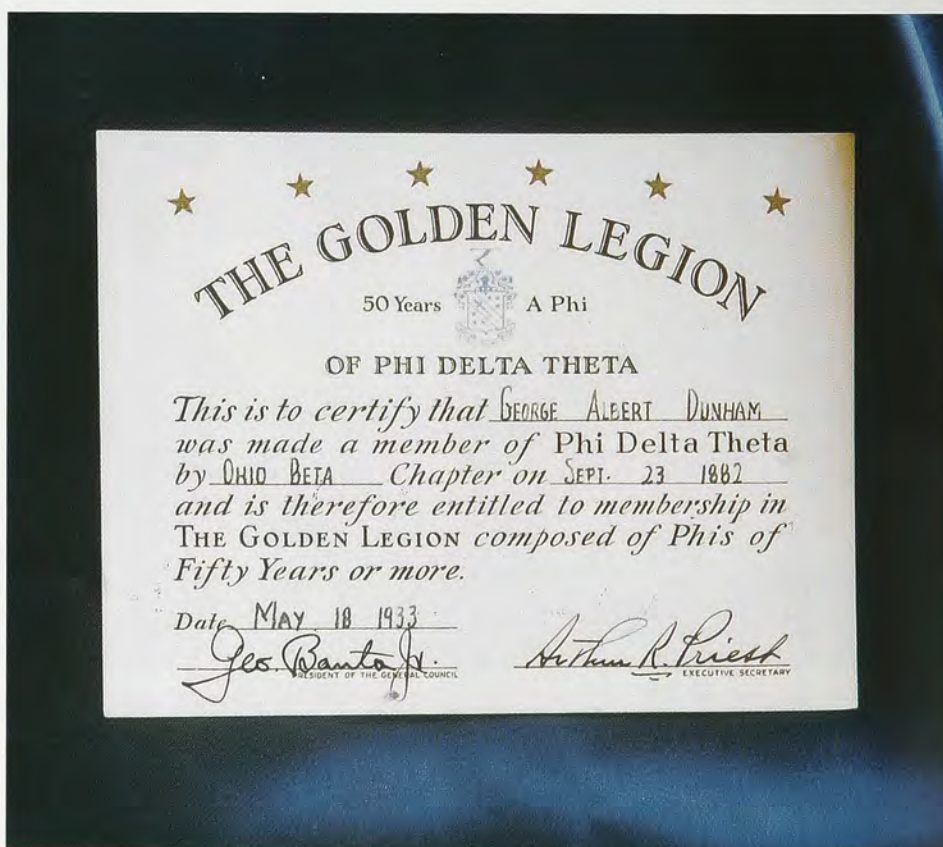
*The Alumni Room in the basement of the General Headquarters honors famous Phis whose photos line the paneled walls.*





Past presidents gather at the 1978 French Lick, Indiana Convention: (seated) Emmett J. Junge, H. L. (Pete) Stuart, Rev. Clem Bininger, Jack Shepman and Stanley D. Brown; (standing) Howard E. Young, Wade S. Weatherford, Dr. John D. Millett, Lothar A. Vasholz and Douglas M. Phillips.

Membership in Phi Delta Theta's Golden Legion comes to those who have been in the Fraternity for 50 years. As of 1997, more than 1400 brothers have been enrolled.







*A gift of Phi Delta Theta, this imposing entrance is the gateway to the campus of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio (above).*



*Old Main, where the Fraternity was founded in 1848, and a plaque marking the very room where it all began (below and left).*







*Cincinnati Reds star Pete Rose, the 1969 winner of the Lou Gehrig Award, came to headquarters to pose for publicity pictures. In the lobby for the occasion are: chairman Ritter Collett, Gilson Wright (Ohio Wesleyan '23), Rose, Miami alumnus and LA Dodger manager Walter Alston (a resident of the Oxford area) and Bob Miller.*



*Ready to help as the next century nears are leadership consultants, left to right: Daniel Kahl, Rob Turning, Howard Obenchain, Richard Robles, Christopher Littrell and Nathan Thomas, director of chapter services (below).*

*At General headquarters, left to right, are: Rob Pasquinucci, Thomas Balzer, Bob Biggs, Rusty Richardson, Conrad F. Thiede and Marc Mores.*





# It Costs More

*In 1980 there were 13 Phis in Congress, ten in the House and three in the Senate.*

As the Fraternity world moved into the 1980s, administrators everywhere found themselves dealing with concerns that were easily handled or nonexistent a decade or two earlier.

At Oxford, Bob Miller and staff were figuring ways to meet the soaring cost of providing comprehensive insurance to chapters that had rarely, if ever, faced legal charges in suits involving alcohol abuse, hazing and discrimination.

The age-old problem of controlling alcohol abuse, which dates back to 1851 at the first expulsion trial at Old Miami, was becoming more urgent.

The drive to eliminate hazing was running into opposition from "old boy" alumni who had gone through initiation hazing themselves as well as in the military, and who accepted it as a measure verifying their manhood.

Meanwhile, there was high profile news about Phi in government, business and sports that made for good reading in *The Scroll*.

The 1980 Convention in Cincinnati did not produce headlines but the theme was "Eliminate Hazing."

Reported to the delegates was the fact there were 13 Phi in Congress, ten in the House and three in the Senate.

The Convention also voted to increase the initiation fee from \$80 to \$100 and the charter was restored to the University of Oregon's Oregon Alpha chapter which had been suspended ten years earlier.

Texas Mu was installed Oct. 18, 1980 at Southwest Texas State at San Marcos, the Fraternity's 12th chapter in the Lone Star State. Four more would be added in the 1980s.

In January 1981, the eyes of the world were riveted on the release of the 52 American hostages after their 14-month ordeal in Iran. They were held by the followers of the infamous Ayatollah Khomeini.



There was a Phi in the group, Alan Bruce Golacinski (Maryland '72) who was a state department security officer.

At the 1982 Convention in St. Louis, 92 chapters were put on notice to clean up their hazing practices.

In carrying on the business of curbing alcohol abuse, two members who had gone through medical treatment to curtail their addictions volunteered to speak about their unpleasant experiences.

One was an undergraduate, Richard Gonzalez (Cal State-Northridge '84) while Donald W. Stewart (USC '55) was an alumnus who had lost his business because of his excessive drinking. Both men were praised for their candor in coming forward to tell their stories.

In 1983 another member of the Fraternity found himself involved in the nasty side of the Cold War. Commander John R. McKone (Kansas State '54) was the pilot of an RB-47 shot down off the coast of North Korea for allegedly infringing on that outlaw nation's air space on a spying mission.

It took seven months of diplomatic pressure to force the Communists to release McKone, who had a hellish time, the worst of which was a restricted diet of a mere 500 calories a day.

The establishment of a colony at the New Hampshire College illustrated the Fraternity's appeal to different types of schools founded in the aftermath of World War II. The school enrollment was 2000 when the chapter was established in 1983.

Ray Blackwell, a longtime member of the headquarters staff, died May 13, 1983. Brother Blackwell had started as alumni secretary, moved on to be editor of publications but is best known for his work as chairman of the scholarship commission.

His book *Improvement of Fraternity Scholarship* was widely used and circulated throughout the fraternity world.

The General Council adopted ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis), commonly known as Lou Gehrig's disease, as a philanthropy of Phi Delta Theta late in 1983.

That action was taken as a tribute to Keith R. Worthington (Missouri '53) who waged a gallant 11-year struggle against the disease. He was well known and respected in Kansas City where he helped establish the local ALS support group.

Worthington was a good friend of George Brett, the great third baseman of the Kansas City Royals, who got involved in ALS support and was a very deserving winner of the Fraternity's Lou Gehrig Award in 1986.



Ray Blackwell (Franklin '24).





*The famed French Quarter in New Orleans. The Crescent City was the site of the 1984 Convention.*

The 1984 Convention in New Orleans was highlighted by a presentation by David L. Westol, a member of Theta Chi and at the time assistant prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo County, Michigan.

Westol wrote and produced a hypothetical trial in which the chapter president was on trial for manslaughter in the hazing death of a pledge.

That presentation was circulated to other fraternities and was brought back to the Leadership College in the summer of 1987 and 1989. It got an overwhelming reception from the undergraduate leaders at the sessions.

The New Orleans Convention offered a warning of things to come when it was announced that the General Council had entered into a contract to provide the first comprehensive insurance policy to protect all active chapters and the general Fraternity in any legal actions.

Chapters which could provide proof of adequate coverage by their own insurance would be exempt from the \$12 per man assessment fee. None of them could.

*The Scroll* carried stories of Dr. F. Story Musgrave (Syracuse '58) becoming the second Phi to walk in space as a member of the crew of the Orbiter Challenger and Marine General



J. K. Davis (New Mexico '51) getting his fourth star in assuming command of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force.

The Toronto Convention in 1986 proceeded along the “up beat” decade lines. Our membership then was 161 active chapters, two suspended and four colonies.

Chapters that emerged from colony status in the middle 1980s included Southwest Missouri State, Texas A & M and Marshall University at Huntington, W.Va.

The Dallas Convention in 1988 was marked by a major financial move to keep pace with rising costs, including insurance coverage.

Delegates at the two previous Conventions had turned down proposals to increase fees.

This time General Council President C. T. “Tal” Bray (South Florida '65) pointed out that the Fraternity faced a \$42,000 deficit in operating costs at the end of the current fiscal year.

The approved increases, including pledge fees (\$20 to \$50), initiation fees (\$100 to \$175), alumni club dues (\$25 to \$100), chapter convention fees (\$125 to \$250) and Leadership College (\$60 to \$100), brought things more into line.

The annual dues helped insure the Fraternity’s financial stability and its ability to serve the membership.

*Dr. F. Story Musgrave (Syracuse '58), left, is the second Phi to walk in space. Marine General John K. Davis (New Mexico '51), right, got his fourth star upon assuming command of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force.*





# The 1990s

*Desert Storm saw  
Phi in action once  
again.*

All systems were “go” heading into the 1990s with such terminology as risk management, alcohol-free housing and date rape becoming part of the language around General Headquarters.

The 1990 Convention in Kansas City was Bob Miller’s last as executive vice president.

One of the most satisfying actions late in his stewardship was the rebirth of his chapter at New Mexico.

New Mexico Alpha had been one of the victims of the turbulent Vietnam war period, but the charter was restored April 29, 1989 in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Albuquerque. A sizeable delegation of alumni turned out for the celebration, including Christian R. Gross, who was then working in Tokyo but tied the chartering in with a business trip.

At the Convention, the Survey Commission recommended the establishment of 15 colonies in the next biennium as the fraternity world had made a complete turn-around from the unsettled 1970s.

Articles in *The Scroll* featured Charles B. Knapp (Iowa State ’68) and his achievements as the relatively young president of the University of Georgia; actor Dabney Coleman (Texas ’53), and sports announcer Gary Bender (Wichita State ’62), who was switching to ABC after 12 years with CBS.

The previously mentioned change of editors of *The Scroll* took place in the summer of 1991 when David C. Slatton (Whitman ’90) assumed the newly-created role of director of communications at General Headquarters.

Bill Dean became editor emeritus with that changeover. The amiable Texan had presided over 75 issues during 19 years, operating out of his office on the campus of Texas Tech, where he was the dean of student aid. He was honored with the Fraternity’s Legion of Honor at the 1992 Arlington Convention.



New editor Slatton quickly had the nation's sixth war (in the history of the Fraternity) to write about with the brief Desert Storm operation in Iraq.

Lt. General Charles A. Horner (Iowa '58) directed the air war as Air Force pilots flew 112,000 sorties and had complete control of the skies over Saddam Hussein's forces. In his active combat days, General Horner had flown 111 missions as an F-105 pilot in Vietnam.

There were numerous heroic actions in the Desert Storm struggle, one of which involved Captain Todd G. Kemper (Indiana '84), who was on the ground as a Forward Air Control officer with the 7th Marines.

Captain Kemper was decorated for performing a daring rescue mission to bring two downed pilots back to safety.

With dense smoke from burning oil wells making air rescue impossible, Kemper drove a vehicle equipped with thermal night lights to the heavily mined area where the wounded flyers were awaiting rescue. Despite being lost several times trying to get back to base, Kemper completed the perilous rescue accepting direction reports on his radio.

Major Thomas Umberg (Colorado-UCLA '77), who was chapter president when California Gamma was reactivated, had been elected to the California state legislature when Desert Storm developed. He was called to active duty one day after being sworn in at the state capitol in Sacramento.

In the 1990-92 biennium, chapters were installed at UNLV, North Texas, Mississippi State and Cameron University in Lawton, Oklahoma, another school that came into being after World War II.

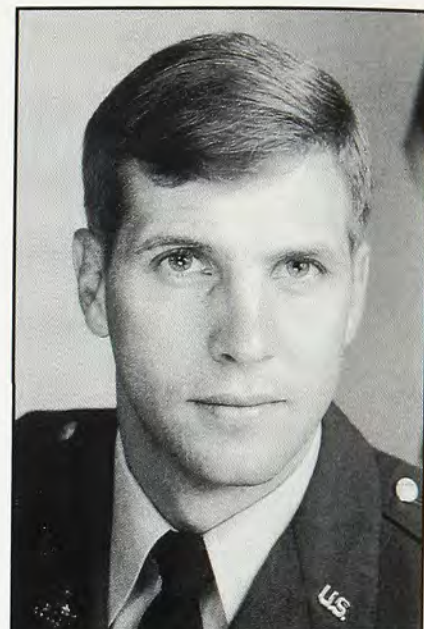
The 1992 winter edition of *The Scroll* featured a serious article by James C. Hoppe (McMaster '87) entitled "Sexual Assault on Campus."

Hoppe, then the assistant director of residential life at Northwestern, gave an in-depth analysis on the subject in which he said, "Society has created the issue over hundreds of years. It will take time to correct."

He conducted a seminar at Leadership College on the subject in the summer of 1993.

The Arlington Convention of 1992 attracted more than 500 delegates and the program included an emotional visit to the Vietnam Wall.

October 20, 1992, Dr. Peggy Gordon Elliott, president of the University of Akron, accepted from the chapters a campus gateway, a copy of the one at Miami. Eighteen members of Ohio

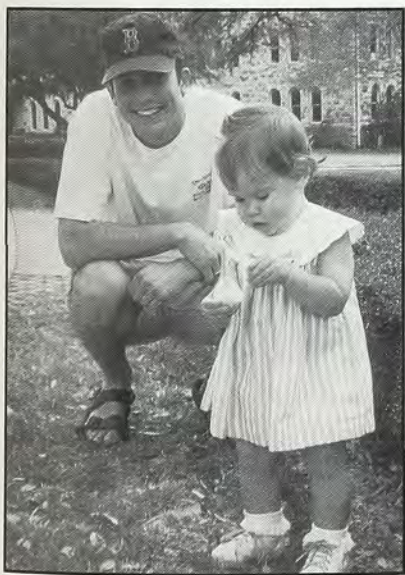


*Major Thomas Umberg, sworn in as a California state representative and called to active duty the next day.*





During the 1996 Convention, delegates volunteered at a home for children with AIDS. Eric Gilbert, Texas Epsilon, (above), helps 5-year-old Tiffany shoot a basket. Members of the Baylor chapter held an Easter egg hunt for area children (below). This sort of community volunteering has been going on for many years.



Epsilon raised the money to make possible a second campus in the state with a Phi Delta Theta entrance.

In December of 1992, Brother Bob Miller became the fourth Phi to receive the National Interfraternity Conference's Gold Medal.

In a three-month span in the winter of 1993-94, two longtime stalwarts entered the Chapter Grand. Dr. John D. Millett died November 13 in Cincinnati and Dr. Walter Havighurst died February 3. The contributions of these distinguished Phis have been thoroughly documented in this study.

In the winter (1994) *Scroll*, the lead article featured the continuing exploits of F. Story Musgrave (Syracuse '58) in his service to the nation's space program.

Brother Musgrave was the commander of the *Endeavor* flight to repair the damaged gyroscope in the Hubble spacecraft. Musgrave took off in the *Endeavor* December 2, 1993 with a seven-person crew and in 11 days achieved the mission of saving NASA's \$150 billion effort to study outer space. Musgrave was on his fifth trip into space and had logged 850 hours, more than any other astronaut at that time.

This is the career of a man who dropped out of high school to join the Marines. He later acquired his undergraduate degree in Aeronautical Science at Syracuse and three graduate degrees as well at Columbia, UCLA and the University of Kentucky.

Phi Delta Theta's close affiliation with the ALS Society in combatting the Lou Gehrig's disease was affirmed when a trio of brothers served on the board of the national group. The three were Bob Biggs, Warner A. Peck III (Wabash '69) and Andrew J. Soffel (Pittsburgh '52). Later, Robert S. McInnes (Dalhousie '85) would serve on the Canadian ALS board and Jonathan M. Harris (Toronto '86) would be elected its president.

*The Scroll* featured a story of ALS victim Kenneth R. Stone, Jr. (Ohio State '72), who was bravely battling the disease. Brother Stone's grim battle lingered until his death February 4, 1997.

Chapters were admitted at Southeast Missouri State and Lynchburg College in Virginia.

The 1994 "Desert Convention" in Scottsdale, Arizona, was the first time delegates did community service work in repairing playground equipment and cleaning up the grounds and building for a service club in Mesa.

Anthony H. Ambrose (Kentucky '67) emerged as General Council president. Three new members were added to the council:



Charles W. Poore (South Dakota '61), Arthur F. Hoge III (Westminster '75) and M. Scott Mietchen (Utah '84). Robert Deloian (Arizona State '66) was reelected to the board, a stepping stone to the General Council presidency at the 1996 Convention in Orlando.

Georgia Epsilon, the chapter where Executive Vice President Biggs was initiated, was restored in good standing in 1994 after it had fallen into what Biggs described as "neglect."

In April, 1995 the trustees at Denison University, utilizing a clause in the land leases on "Fraternity Hill," exercised a 50-year-old option to seize control of all the properties and turn them into residence halls.

The historic Ohio Iota chapter, dating back to 1914, still exists but no longer has a chapter house and its eventual survival is no better than questionable.

The Foundation was delighted to report in Scottsdale that the six-million dollar level was passed in endowments. The report to the 1994 Convention said \$981,177.50 had gone into scholarship grants to 752 undergraduate students dating back to 1954 when the first Arthur R. Priest scholarship was awarded.

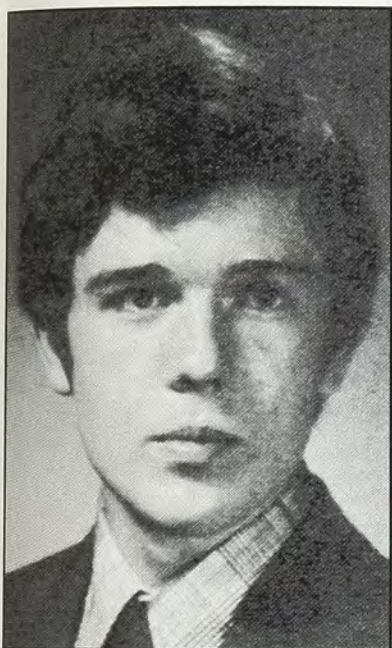
The 1996 Convention in Orlando at the Peabody Hotel, with its wandering ducks floating in the lobby pool, took action to keep pace with rising costs by boosting the initiation fees from \$175 to \$185 and established for the first time annual membership dues of \$25.

Continuing the trend toward community service at the Conventions, 40 delegates participated in the heart-warming project of providing a swing set and other playground equipment for CJ's Angels, a privately-run home for children with AIDS in the Orlando vicinity.

The research for this history did not carry into 1997.



## A Mother Writes . . .



*In his all-too-brief life, Todd Bradley Williams (DePauw '77) experienced the depth of meaning in the words above his signature when he signed The Bond.*

*In death he became a symbol of the soul of Phi Delta Theta thanks to this letter from his mother published in the Spring, 1980 issue of The Scroll.*

I am writing to you about my late son, Todd Bradley Williams. You will note from the stationary that he was a Phi Delta Theta at DePauw University. He would have started his junior year there, this year

Last fall, Todd injured his leg. We had him examined by several doctors and they all thought he had pulled ligaments, or something related. It wasn't until November that a bone specialist diagnosed Todd's problem as osteogenic sarcoma.

They sent us immediately to Rochester, Minn. to the Mayo Clinic. We were at Mayo two days and they knew right away that Todd would need his right leg amputated above the knee. They told us it was the only way we would have a chance to save his life.

We returned to Minnesota in January. The cancer had spread to his lung. Surgery did not help and they planned chemotherapy. After several trips to Minnesota for these treatments, they told Todd they could not help him and that he didn't have long to live.

He died Sept. 3, 1979. His 20th birthday was Sept. 1.

The purpose of my letter is to tell you what an important part the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity played in the ten-month struggle that my son faced.

They were faithful to him from the start. They visited him every time he was hospitalized in Terre Haute. They called him long distance while he was in the hospital in Minnesota. They wrote him letters wherever he was. They came weekends during school last spring and one boy came from St. Louis this summer.

Todd loved the fraternity while he was at school. The association with the boys was an experience he told me he would never forget. He felt a part of things. He had worked in the kitchen his first year and had made the baseball team. He had joined the



Republican Club and was trying for an office in the Fraternity last fall when he was stricken with this terrible disease.

My son did not have time to earn honors at DePauw, but he was the bravest young man I've ever known. He lived a good clean life.

We were very proud of him. He admired the boys in his Fraternity; they stood up for what they believe. These young people have many problems today. Todd was able to put his back to these problems. He was in ROTC at DePauw and he planned to continue his career as an officer in the Air Force after graduation.

You have a fine organization and I thank you for the experience my son had.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Robert Heidenreich



# Leaders of the General Fraternity

## Presidents of the General Council

1880—1882	George Banta, Franklin 1876
1882—1886	Hilton Ultimus Brown, Butler 1880
1886—1889	Carroll Phillips Bassett, Lafayette 1883
1889—1891	Eugene Henry Lewis Randolph, C. C. N. Y. 1885
1891—1894	William Washington Quarles, Alabama 1887
1894—1896	Hugh Thomas Miller, Butler 1888
1896—1898	Walter Benjamin Palmer, Emory 1877
1898—1900	James Clark Moore, Jr., Pennsylvania 1893
1900—1902	Hubert Herrick Ward, Ohio State 1890
1902—1904	John Edwin Brown, Ohio Wesleyan 1884
1904—1906	Francis Joseph Ross Mitchell, Northwestern 1896
1906—1908	John Hibbett DeWitt, Vanderbilt 1894
1908—1910	Samuel Kenley Ruick, DePauw 1897
1910—1912	Charles Fackler Lamkin, Westminster 1899
1913—1914	Guy Potter Benton, Ohio Wesleyan 1886
1914—1917	Fred Jackson Coxe, North Carolina 1899
1917—1920	Elmer Charles Henderson, Westminster 1893
1920—1922	William Harrison Hays, Wabash 1900
1922—1924	Charles Alexander Macauley, Miami 1898
1924—1926	Robert Paine Brewer, Southwestern 1897
1926—1928	John James Tigert, Vanderbilt 1904
1928—1930	Henry Kimball Urion, Dartmouth 1912
1930—1932	Robert Elliott Haas, Lafayette 1912
1932—1934	George Banta, Jr., Wabash 1914
1934—1936	William Robert Bayes, Ohio Wesleyan 1901
1936—1938	Dean Meck Hoffman, Dickinson 1902
1938—1940	John Benjamin Ballou, Wooster 1897
1940—1942	Charles Ernest Gaches, Washington 1901
1942—1945	William Mather Lewis, Knox 1900
1945—1946	Wat Tyler Cluverius, Tulane 1895
1946—1948	Oscar Jacob Tallman, Lafayette 1924
1948—1950	Emmett Joseph Junge, Nebraska 1926
1950—1952	George Elliott Housser, McGill 1906
1952—1954	George S. Ward, Illinois 1910
1954—1956	John H. Wilterding, Lawrence 1923
1956—1958	Dr. Paul R. Hawley, Indiana 1912
1958—1960	Howard L. "Pete" Stuart, Penn State 1920



1960—1962	Dr. Clem Edward Bininger, Centre 1931
1962—1964	Judge Sam Phillips McKenzie, Georgia 1945
1964—1966	John Elmer Shepman, Cincinnati 1947
1966—1968	Stanley Dumond Brown, Nebraska—UCLA 1936
1968—1970	Howard Ennis Young, Southwestern 1946
1970—1972	Wade Stackhouse Weatherford, Jr., North Carolina 1944
1972—1974	John David Millett, DePauw 1933
1974—1976	Lothar Alfred Vasholz, Colorado 1952
1976—1978	Douglas McLean Phillips, New Mexico 1949
1978—1980	T. Glen Cary, Texas Tech 1956
1980—1982	Bruce Frederick Thompson, Minnesota 1949
1982—1984	Charles Edward Wicks, Willamette 1947
1984—1986	Robert Stanley Dinkel, Alberta 1953
1986—1988	C. Tal Bray, South Florida 1965
1988—1990	John Williamson Stitt, II, Mississippi 1954
1990—1992	Frank Henry Abernathy, Jr., Richmond 1960
1992—1994	Dr. Edward George Whipple, Hanover 1974
1994—1996	Anthony Hagan Ambrose, Kentucky 1967
1996—1998	Dr. Robert Bennett Deloian, Arizona State 1966

### **Executive Vice Presidents**

1923—1937	Arthur R. Priest, DePauw 1891
1937—1955	Paul C. Beam, Indiana-Illinois 1925
1955—1991	Robert J. Miller, New Mexico 1950

### **General Headquarters**

#### ***The Educational Foundation:***

William R. "Rusty" Richardson, Tampa 1980, president  
 Conrad Foster Thiede, Colgate 1990, director of development  
 Carmalieta Dellinger Jenkins, assistant to the president

#### ***The General Fraternity:***

Robert A. Biggs, Georgia Southern 1976, executive vice president  
 Robert S. Pasquinucci, Ashland 1993, director of communications  
 Marc S. Mores, Iowa State 1995, director of risk management  
 Nathan P. Thomas, Southeast Missouri State 1995, director of  
 chapter services  
 Thomas Balzer, North Dakota 1997, project coordinator, alcohol-  
 free housing.

Leadership consultants: Howard Obenchain, Wabash 1996;  
 Richard Robles, Northern Arizona 1996; Robert Turning, Akron  
 1996; Daniel Kahl, West Chester 1996; Christopher Littrell,  
 Willamette 1997; Michael McDearman, Tennessee Tech 1997.



Support Staff: June Sheard, Mona Weidenheft, Dan Thomas, Laurie Rosenberger, Cindy L. Morgan, Debbie Smith, Darlene Maxwell, Renee Lefter, Jeanette Hacker, Anita Norris.

***Phi Delta Theta General Headquarters***

2 South Campus Avenue

Oxford, Ohio 45056

(513) 523-6345; Fax (523) 523-9200 <http://www.phidelt-ghq.com>

***Former General Council Members***

Clarence Reddig, Gettysburg 1877

Lewis V. Nostrand, Vermont 1881

Arthur A. Stearns, Akron 1879

Charles A. Foster, Wisconsin 1881

William E. Knight, Centre 1884

Stirling P. Gilbert, Vanderbilt 1883

Henry W. Clark, Missouri 1887

Isaac R. Hitt, Jr., Northwestern 1888

Dwight N. Marble, Centre 1882

Fred S. Ball, Ohio State 1888

Walter R. Brown, Minnesota 1889

McCluney Radcliffe, Lafayette 1877

Frank D. Swope, Hanover 1885

Royall H. Switzler, Missouri 1897

Arthur M. McCrillis, Brown 1897

Thomas A. Davis, Wabash 1896

George M. Sabin, Vermont 1896

John D. Ellis, Chicago 1909

John E. Meisenhelder, Gettysburg 1897

George D. Kierulff, California 1896

Henry H. Davis, Toronto 1907

Edward E. Ruby, Indiana 1897

Joseph M. Clark, Amherst 1929

Daniel A. Millett, Washington 1901

Bernard V. Moore, DePauw 1903

DeBanks M. Henward, Syracuse 1924

Paul F. Cadman, University of The South 1910

Barrett Herrick, Washington 1915

Frank S. Wright, Florida 1926

Raymond L. Gardner, Washington 1918

Donald Dushane, Wabash 1927

Dr. Elden T. Smith, Ohio Wesleyan 1932

Hayward S. Biggers, Lawrence 1931

Ted Maragos, North Dakota 1955



Harold A. Minnich, Akron 1924  
Rev. David Turner, Minnesota 1970  
H. Laird McGregor, Denison 1951  
Thomas L. Holling, Washington 1951  
Arby Dickert, Jr., Clemson 1978  
Stanley W. Gilson, California State 1970

***Current General Council Members***

Charles W. Poore, South Dakota 1961  
Arthur F. Hoge III, Westminster 1975  
M. Scott Mietchen, Utah 1984  
Charles L. Pride, Western Kentucky 1989



# Roll of Chapters

Since Phi Delta Theta's founding, 239 charters have been granted; 41 charters have been revoked by the General Convention and two mergers have occurred. Revocations (with date of revocation or merger) are noted in italics.

Alabama Alpha—University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Chartered: Oct. 17, 1877. Total Initiates: 1521

Alabama Beta—Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.

Chartered: Jan. 30, 1879. Total Initiates: 1971

Alabama Gamma—Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.

Installed: March 5, 1887. Total Initiates: 119

*Revoked: 1896.*

Alberta Alpha—University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

Installed: Sept. 12, 1930. Total Initiates: 1042

Alberta Beta—University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta

Installed: April 25, 1970. Total Initiates: 55

*Revoked: 1976.*

Arizona Alpha—University of Arizona, Tuscon, Ariz.

Installed: May 6, 1923. Total initiates: 1128

Arizona Beta—Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.

Installed: Nov. 29, 1958. Total Initiates: 1044

Arizona Gamma—Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Ariz.

Installed: October 15, 1995. Total Initiates: 57

Arkansas Alpha—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

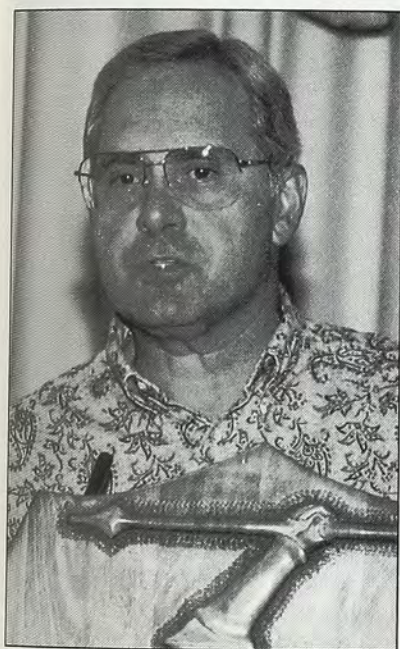
Installed: Nov. 19, 1948. Total Initiates: 1469

British Columbia Alpha—University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Installed: Nov. 1, 1930. Total initiates: 1196

British Columbia Beta—University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.

Chartered: 1988. Total Initiates: 68



Dr. Robert Bennett Deloian  
Arizona State 1966  
1996-1998



California Alpha—University of California, Berkeley, Calif.  
 Installed: June 8, 1873. Total Initiates: 1225

California Beta—Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.  
 Installed: Oct. 24, 1891. Total Initiates: 1464

California Gamma—UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Installed: Feb. 22, 1925. Total Initiates: 989

California Delta—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Installed: Jan. 30, 1949. Total Initiates: 1316

California Epsilon—University of California, Davis, Calif.  
 Installed: March 26, 1955. Total Initiates: 675

California Zeta—California State University, Northridge, Calif.  
 Installed: April 22, 1967. Total initiates: 710

California Eta—University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif.  
 Installed: April 23, 1967. Total Initiates: 499  
*Revoked: 1994.*

California Theta—University of California, Irvine, Calif.  
 Installed: March 9, 1975. Total Initiates: 514

California Iota—San Jose State University, San Jose, Calif.  
 Installed: May 14, 1978. Total Initiates: 261

California Kappa—University of California, San Diego, Calif.  
 Installed: April 31, 1982. Total Initiates: 329

California Lambda—University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.  
 Installed: May 10, 1986. Total Initiates: 284

California Mu—University of California, Riverside, Calif.  
 Installed: April 4, 1987. Total Initiates: 202

California Nu—California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, Calif.  
 Installed: Nov. 7, 1987. Total Initiates: 522

California Xi—California State University, Chico, Calif.  
 Installed: April 16, 1988. Total Initiates: 167

California Omicron—California State University, Sacramento, Calif.  
 Installed: Dec. 3, 1988. Total Initiates: 162

California Pi—San Diego State University, San Diego, Calif.  
 Installed: April 22, 1989. Total Initiates: 112

California Rho—University of La Verne, La Verne, Calif.  
 Installed: May 13, 1995. Total Initiates: 54

California Sigma—Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, Calif.  
 Installed: April 19, 1997. Total Initiates: 29

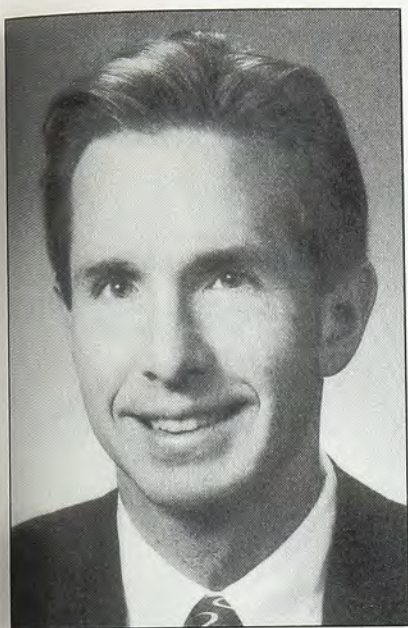
Colorado Alpha—University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.  
 Installed: June 7, 1902. Total Initiates: 1822

Colorado Beta—Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Installed: April 5, 1913. Total Initiates: 1397



*Anthony Hagan Ambrose  
 Kentucky 1967  
 1994-1996*





Dr. Edward George Whipple  
Hanover 1974  
1992-1994

- Colorado Gamma—Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo..  
Installed: March 11, 1921. Total Initiates: 860
- Delaware Alpha—University of Delaware, Newark, Del..  
Installed: April 9, 1994. Total Initiates: 51
- Florida Alpha—University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla..  
Installed: April 10, 1925. Total Initiates: 2622
- Florida Beta—Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla..  
Installed: Feb. 1, 1935. Total Initiates: 584
- Florida Gamma—Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla..  
Installed: Jan. 31, 1951. Total Initiates: 1274
- Florida Delta—University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla..  
Installed: Dec 11, 1954. Total Initiates: 514  
*Revoked: 1982.*
- Florida Epsilon—University of South Florida, Tampa, Fla..  
Installed: April 8, 1967. Total Initiates: 692
- Florida Zeta—Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Fla..  
Installed: Oct. 25, 1968. Total Initiates: 446
- Florida Eta—University of West Florida, Pensacola, Fla..  
Installed: Feb. 3, 1973. Total Initiates: 30  
*Revoked: 1974.*
- Florida Theta—University of Tampa, Tampa, Fla..  
Installed: March 24, 1979. Total Initiates: 328
- Florida Iota—University of Central Florida, Orlando, Fla..  
Chartered: Nov. 14, 1981. Total Initiates: 177
- Florida Kappa—Florida International University, Miami, Fla..  
Chartered: Jan. 9, 1988. Total Initiates: 145
- Florida Lambda—Ringling School of Art & Design, Sarasota, Fla..  
Installed: Jan. 30, 1993. Total Initiates: 95
- Georgia Alpha Prime—Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga..  
Chartered: June 5, 1871. Total Initiates: 13  
*Revoked: 1872.*
- Georgia Alpha—University of Georgia, Athens, Ga..  
Installed: June 5, 1871. Total Initiates: 2079
- Georgia Beta—Emory University, Atlanta, Ga..  
Chartered: June 15, 1871. Total Initiates: 1942
- Georgia Gamma—Mercer University, Macon, Ga..  
Installed: Jan. 3, 1872. Total initiates: 1290
- Georgia Delta—Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga..  
Installed: June 11, 1902. Total initiates: 1878
- Georgia Epsilon—Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, Ga..  
Installed: April 3, 1971. Total Initiates: 310
- Georgia Zeta—Georgia College, Milledgeville, Ga..  
Installed: Feb. 8, 1975. Total Initiates: 276



Idaho Alpha—University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho  
Installed: Dec. 31, 1908. Total Initiates: 1593

Illinois Alpha—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.  
Chartered: Feb. 13, 1859. Total Initiates: 1727

Illinois Beta—University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
Installed: Jan. 11, 1866. Total Initiates: 1170

Illinois Gamma—Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.  
Chartered.— Jan. 12, 1871. Total Initiates: 58  
*Revoked: 1884.*

Illinois Delta—Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.  
Chartered: March 6, 1871. Total Initiates: 490  
*Merged with Illinois Zeta in Sept. 1930.*

Illinois Delta-Zeta—Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.  
Merged: September 1930. Total initiates: 1516

Illinois Epsilon—Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.  
Chartered: May 23, 1878. Total Initiates: 109  
*Revoked: 1897.*

Illinois Zeta—Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.  
Chartered: Nov. 4, 1878. Total Initiates: 439  
*Merged with Illinois Delta in Sept. 1930.*

Illinois Eta—University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.  
Installed: Feb. 9, 1894. Total Initiates: 1877

Illinois Theta—Lake Forest College, Lake Forest Ill.  
Installed: Nov. 18, 1950. Total Initiates: 236  
*Revoked: 1964.*

Illinois Iota—Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.  
Installed: Dec. 10, 1994. Total Initiates: 46

Indiana Alpha—Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.  
Installed: Oct. 13, 1849. Total Initiates: 2517

Indiana Beta: Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.  
Chartered: Nov. 16, 1850. Total Initiates: 1571

Indiana Gamma—Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Chartered: Oct. 22, 1859. Total Initiates: 1676

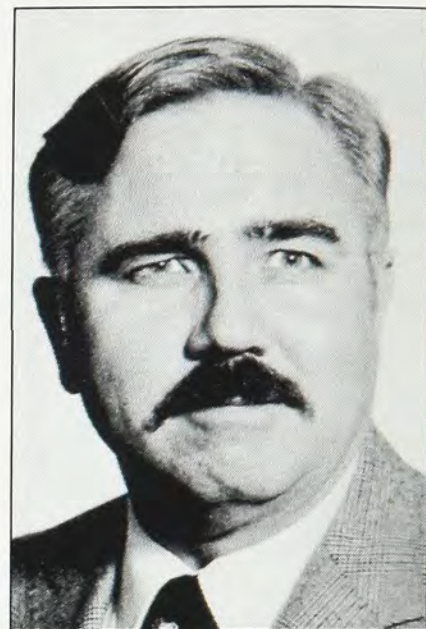
Indiana Delta—Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.  
Installed: June 11, 1907. Total Initiates: 1462

Indiana Epsilon—Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.  
Installed: Dec. 14, 1868. Total Initiates: 1602

Indiana Zeta—DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.  
Installed: Feb. 26, 1868. Total Initiates: 1689

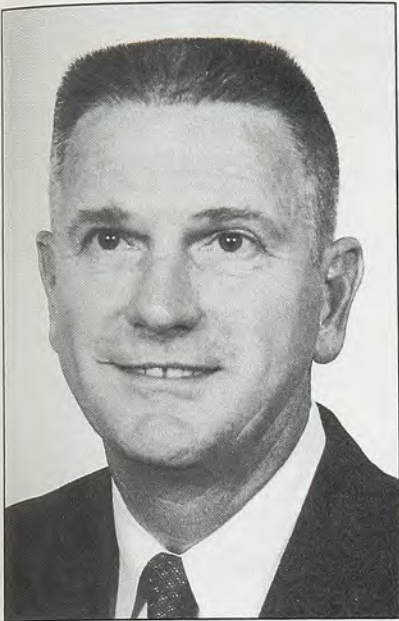
Indiana Eta—Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Installed: Sept. 14, 1884. Total Initiates: 606

Indiana Theta—Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.  
Installed: March 18, 1893. Total Initiates: 2044



Frank Henry Abernathy, Jr.  
Richmond 1960  
1990-1992





John Williamson Stitt, II  
Mississippi 1954  
1988-1990

Indiana Iota—Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.

Installed: Nov. 27, 1954. Total Initiates: 929

Indiana Kappa—Ball State University, Muncie, Ind.

Installed: Nov. 2, 1969. Total Initiates: 579

Indiana Lambda—University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, Ind.

Installed: Oct. 11, 1986. Total Initiates: 155

Iowa Alpha—Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa

Installed: Sept. 19, 1902. Total Initiates: 1213

Iowa Beta—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Chartered: March 27, 1882. Total Initiates: 1673

Iowa Gamma—Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

Installed: May 11, 1913. Total Initiates: 1589

Iowa Delta—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Installed: Oct. 28, 1961. Total Initiates: 770

Kansas Alpha—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

Installed: Nov. 24, 1882. Total Initiates: 2208

Kansas Beta—Washburn University, Topeka, Kan.

Installed: Oct. 1, 1910. Total Initiates: 1437

Kansas Gamma—Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.

Installed: Feb. 25, 1921. Total Initiates: 1351

Kansas Delta—Wichita State University, Wichita, Kan.

Installed: May 9, 1959. Total Initiates: 752

Kansas Epsilon—Emporia State University, Emporia, Kan.

Installed: Jan. 18, 1969. Total Initiates: 388

Kansas Zeta—Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.

Installed: April 8, 1995. Total Initiates: 61

Kentucky Alpha—Centre College, Danville, Ky.

Chartered: April 9, 1850. Total Initiates: 312

*Merged with Kentucky Delta in Sept. 1901.*

Kentucky Alpha-Delta—Centre College, Danville, Ky.

Merged September 1901. Total Initiates: 1255

Kentucky Beta—Kentucky Military Institute, Farmdale, Ky.

Chartered: Oct. 17, 1854. Total Initiates: 47

*Revoked: 1857.*

Kentucky Gamma—Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.

Chartered: Jan. 20, 1857. Total Initiates: 17

*Revoked: 1876.*

Kentucky Delta—Central University, Richmond, Ky.

Installed: Nov. 18, 1885. Total Initiates: 100

*Merged with Kentucky Alpha in Sept. 1901.*

Kentucky Epsilon—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Installed: May 25, 1901. Total Initiates: 1108

*Revoked: 1990.*



Kentucky Zeta—Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.

Installed: Jan 9, 1965. Total Initiates: 140

*Revoked: 1974.*

Kentucky Eta—Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Ky.

Installed: May 7, 1966. Total Initiates: 494

Kentucky Theta—Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Ky.

Installed: April 26, 1969. Total Initiates: 557

Louisiana Alpha—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Installed: Nov. 19, 1889. Total Initiates: 765

*Revoked: 1970.*

Louisiana Beta—Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Installed: Jan. 10, 1939. Total Initiates: 669

Louisiana Gamma—University of Southwestern Louisiana,

Lafayette, La..

Installed: March 16, 1968. Total Initiates: 191

*Revoked: 1994.*

Louisiana Delta—Louisiana State University, Shreveport, La.

Installed: Feb. 25, 1979. Total Initiates: 182

Maine Alpha—Colby College, Waterville, Me.

Installed: April 1, 1884. Total Initiates: 978

*Revoked: 1986.*

Manitoba Alpha—University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Installed: Sept. 19, 1930. Total Initiates: 920

Maryland Alpha—University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Installed: Nov. 11, 1930. Total Initiates: 1700

Maryland Beta—Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.

Installed: April 24, 1971. Total Initiates: 498

Maryland Gamma—Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

Chartered: April 25, 1992. Total Initiates: 98

Massachusetts Alpha—Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Chartered: Feb. 1, 1886. Total Initiates: 749

*Revoked: 1966.*

Massachusetts Beta—Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Installed: May 9, 1888. Total Initiates: 749

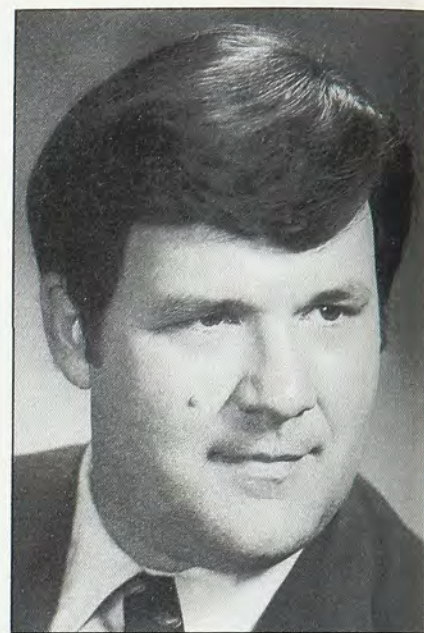
*Revoked: 1956.*

Massachusetts Gamma—Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Boston, Mass.

Installed: Oct. 29, 1932. Total Initiates: 742

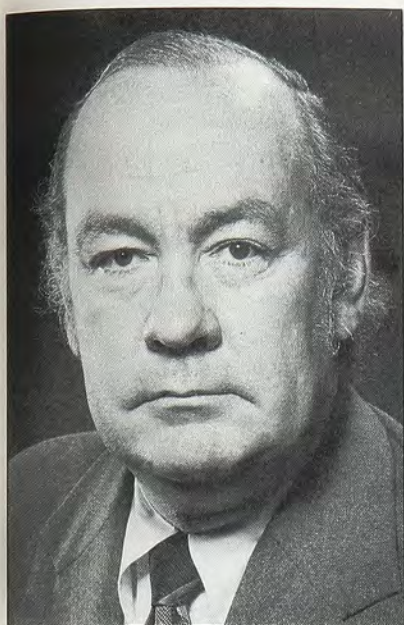
Massachusetts Delta—Bentley College, Waltham, Mass.

Installed: April 21, 1990. Total Initiates: 158



C. Tal Bray  
South Florida 1965  
1986-1988





Robert Stanley Dinkel  
Alberta 1953  
1984-1986

Michigan Alpha—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Installed: Oct. 16, 1877. Total Initiates: 1794

Michigan Beta—Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

Installed: Nov. 9, 1873. Total Initiates: 1601

Michigan Gamma—Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.

Installed: Jan 23, 1883. Total Initiates: 106

*Revoked: 1898.*

Michigan Delta—Kettering University, Flint, Mich.

Installed: Feb. 13, 1965. Total Initiates: 981

*Name changed from General Motors Institute, Jan. 1, 1998*

Michigan Epsilon—Northwood Institute, Midland, Mich.

Installed: April 31, 1983. Total Initiates: 298

Minnesota Alpha—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chartered: Oct. 12, 1881. Total Initiates: 1400

*Revoked: 1994.*

Minnesota Beta—Mankato State University, Mankato, Minn.

Installed: Oct. 21, 1964. Total Initiates: 440

Mississippi Alpha—University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.

Chartered: June 9, 1877. Total Initiated: 2240

Mississippi Beta—Mississippi State University, Starkville, Miss.

Installed: April 20, 1991. Total Initiates: 149

Missouri Alpha—University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Installed: Nov. 26, 1870. Total Initiates: 2349

Missouri Beta Prime—Central College, Fayette, Mo.

Chartered: May 29, 1876. Total Initiates: 11

*Revoked: 1878.*

Missouri Beta—Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.

Chartered: Oct. 27, 1880. Total Initiates: 1727

Missouri Gamma—Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Installed: March 28, 1891. Total Initiates: 1713

Missouri Delta—St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

Installed: March 19, 1983. Total Initiates: 223

Missouri Epsilon—Southwest Missouri State University,  
Springfield, Mo.

Installed: April 27, 1985. Total Initiates: 357

Missouri Zeta—Southeast Missouri State University,  
Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Installed: April 4, 1992. Total Initiates: 148

Missouri Eta—Missouri Western State College, St. Joseph, Mo.

Installed: April 16, 1994. Total Initiates: 73

Montana Alpha—University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.

Installed: March 5, 1921. Total Initiates: 1514



Montana Beta—Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont.  
Installed: Sept. 21, 1968. Total Initiates: 68  
*Revoked: 1976.*

Nebraska Alpha—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Installed: March 17, 1875. Total Initiates: 1820

Nebraska Beta—University of Nebraska, Kearney, Neb.

Installed: Dec. 10, 1966. Total Initiates: 751

Nebraska Gamma—Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.

Installed: April 26, 1997. Total Initiates: 34

Nevada Alpha—University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.

Installed: April 22, 1972. Total Initiates: 238

Nevada Beta—University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nev.

Installed: March 16, 1991. Total Initiates: 130

New Hampshire Alpha—Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.

Installed: Oct. 30, 1884. Total Initiates: 1240

*Revoked: 1960.*

New Hampshire Beta—New Hampshire College, Manchester, N.H.

Chartered: Jan. 15, 1983. Total Initiates: 173

New Jersey Alpha—Rutgers, New Brunswick, N.J.

Chartered: April 23, 1988. Total Initiates: 225

New Mexico Alpha—University of New Mexico,  
Albuquerque, N.M.

Installed: Dec. 7, 1946. Total Initiates: 747

New York Alpha—Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Installed: April 5, 1872. Total Initiates: 1642

New York Beta—Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.

Installed: Dec. 3, 1883. Total Initiates: 1074

New York Gamma—College of the City of New York,  
New York, N.Y.

Installed: Feb. 19, 1884. Total Initiates: 55

*Revoked: 1891.*

New York Delta—Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Installed: May 12, 1884. Total Initiates: 449

*Revoked: 1935.*

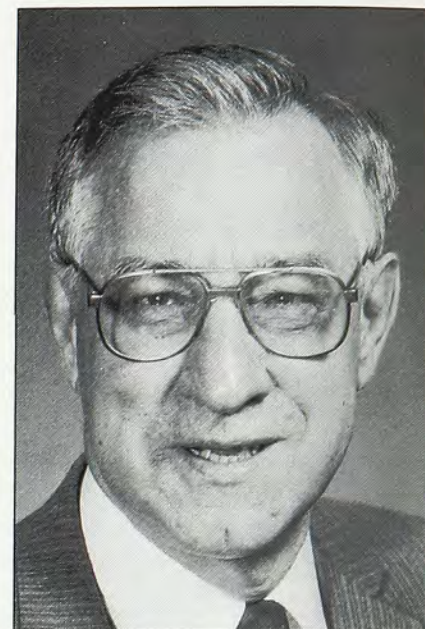
New York Epsilon—Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Installed: Feb. 7, 1887. Total Initiates: 1538

*Revoked: 1994.*

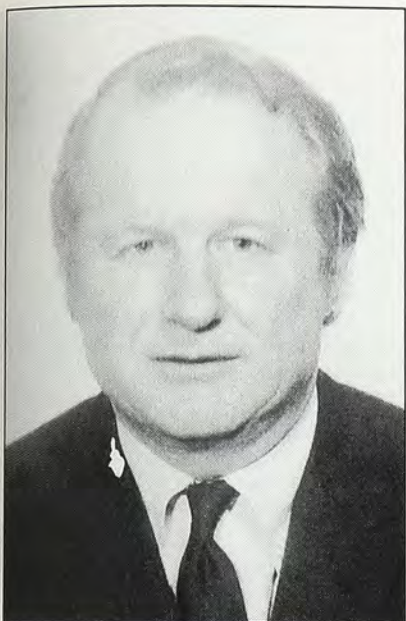
New York Zeta—Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.

Installed: March 30, 1918. Total Initiates: 1543



Charles Edward Wicks  
Willamette 1947  
1982-1984





Bruce Frederick Thompson  
Minnesota 1949  
1980-1982

New York Eta—Rochester Institute of Technology,  
Rochester, N.Y.

Installed: Feb. 8, 1986. Total Initiates: 179

New York Theta—State University of New York, Oneonta, N.Y.

Installed: Dec. 8, 1990. Total Initiates: 89

New York Iota—State University of New York, Buffalo, N.Y.

Installed: Sept. 29, 1991. Total Initiates: 143

North Carolina Alpha—Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Installed: Sept. 6, 1895. Total Initiates: 1513

North Carolina Beta—University of North Carolina,  
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Installed: March 29, 1885. Total Initiates: 1572

North Carolina Gamma—Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.

Installed: Feb. 23, 1929. Total Initiates: 1264

North Carolina Delta—North Carolina State University,  
Raleigh, N.C.

Installed: Sept. 22, 1988. Total Initiates: 322

North Dakota Alpha—University of North Dakota,  
Grand Forks, N.D.

Installed: April 19, 1913. Total Initiates: 1708

Nova Scotia Alpha—Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Installed: Nov. 14, 1930. Total Initiates: 812

Ohio Alpha—Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

Founded: December 26, 1848. Total Initiates: 2290

Ohio Beta—Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio

Installed: Sept. 2, 1882. Total Initiates: 1747

Ohio Gamma Prime—Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio

Chartered: May 18, 1852. Total Initiates: 8

*Revoked: 1854.*

Ohio Gamma—Ohio University, Athens, Ohio

Installed: March 29, 1868. Total Initiates: 1774

Ohio Delta—College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio

Chartered: Feb. 24, 1872. Total Initiates: 149

*Revoked: 1897.*

Ohio Epsilon—University of Akron, Akron, Ohio

Installed: Jan. 20, 1875. Total Initiates: 1637

Ohio Zeta—Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

Installed: Oct. 6, 1883. Total Initiates: 2299

Ohio Eta—Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

Installed: Dec. 21, 1896. Total Initiates: 1364

Ohio Theta—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio

Installed: July 2, 1898. Total Initiates: 1858



Ohio Iota—Denison University, Granville, Ohio  
 Installed: March 26, 1915. Total Initiates: 1491

Ohio Kappa—Bowling Green State University,  
 Bowling Green, Ohio  
 Installed: Oct. 28, 1950. Total Initiates: 1097

Ohio Lambda—Kent State University, Kent, Ohio  
 Installed: Dec. 11, 1954. Total Initiates: 582

Ohio Mu—Ashland University, Ashland, Ohio  
 Installed: Nov. 19, 1966. Total Initiates: 607

Ohio Nu—Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio  
 Installed: April 28, 1973. Total Initiates.— 34  
*Revoked: 1978.*

Oklahoma Alpha—University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla  
 Installed: April 6, 1918. Total Initiates: 1809

Oklahoma Beta—Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.  
 Installed: Dec 12, 1946. Total Initiates: 1149

Oklahoma Gamma—Southwestern State University,  
 Weatherford, Okla.  
 Installed: Dec. 11, 1971. Total Initiates: 221  
*Revoked: 1994.*

Oklahoma Delta—Cameron University, Lawton, Okla.  
 Installed: April 6, 1991. Total Initiates: 127

Ontario Alpha—University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario  
 Installed: May 28, 1906. Total Initiates: 917

Ontario Beta—University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario  
 Installed: Nov. 10, 1962. Total Initiates: 506

Ontario Gamma—McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario  
 Installed: March 17, 1990. Total Initiates: 143

Ontario Delta—York University, Toronto, Ontario  
 Chartered: Nov. 17, 1990. Total Initiates: 116

Ontario Epsilon—Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario  
 Installed: Nov. 21, 1992. Total Initiates: 78

Ontario Zeta—Brock University, St. Catherines, Ontario  
 Installed: March 25, 1995. Total Initiates: 43

Oregon Alpha—University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.  
 Installed: May 30, 1912. Total Initiates: 1524

Oregon Beta—Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore.  
 Installed: March 9, 1918. Total Initiates: 1512

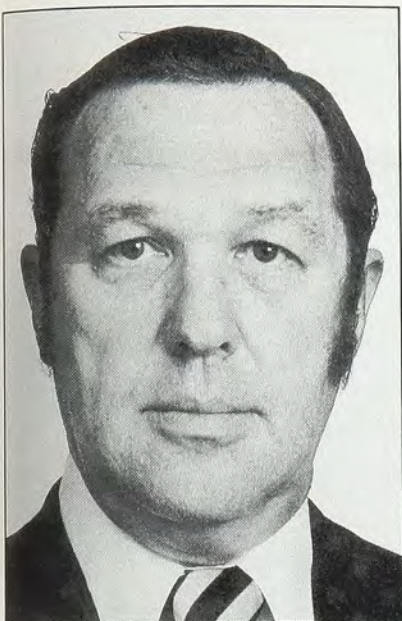
Oregon Gamma—Willamette University, Salem, Ore.  
 Installed: Jan. 4, 1947. Total Initiates: 928

Oregon Delta—Oregon Institute of Technology,  
 Klamath Falls, Ore.  
 Chartered: Nov. 6, 1982. Total Initiates: 181



*T. Glen Cary  
 Texas Tech 1956  
 1978-1980*





*Douglas McLean Phillips*  
New Mexico 1949  
1976-1978

Oregon Epsilon—Portland State University, Portland, Ore.  
Installed: May 25, 1991. Total Initiates: 66

Pennsylvania Alpha—Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.  
Chartered: June 5, 1873. Total Initiates: 1443

Pennsylvania Beta—Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Installed: May 5, 1875. Total Initiates: 1407

Pennsylvania Gamma—Washington & Jefferson College,  
Washington, Pa.  
Installed: Dec. 4, 1875. Total Initiates: 1095

Pennsylvania Delta—Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.  
Installed: May 30, 1879. Total Initiates: 1736

Pennsylvania Epsilon—Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.  
Chartered: Oct. 27, 1880. Total Initiates: 1252

Pennsylvania Zeta—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Installed: Nov. 22, 1883. Total Initiates: 1740

Pennsylvania Eta—Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.  
Chartered: April 19, 1876. Total Initiates: 1053

Pennsylvania Theta—Penn State University, State College, Pa.  
Installed: May 10, 1904. Total Initiates: 1354

Pennsylvania Iota—University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Installed: March 15, 1918. Total Initiates: 1070

Pennsylvania Kappa—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.  
Installed: April 11, 1918. Total Initiates: 593  
*Revoked: 1958.*

Pennsylvania Lambda—Indiana University of Pennsylvania,  
Indiana, Pa.  
Installed: Sept. 15, 1984. Total Initiates: 320

Pennsylvania Mu—Widener University, Chester, Pa.  
Installed: Sept. 19, 1985. Total Initiates: 192

Pennsylvania Nu—West Chester University, West Chester, Pa.  
Installed: Jan. 16, 1988. Total Initiates: 140

Pennsylvania Xi—Clarion University, Clarion, Pa.  
Installed: April 23, 1994. Total Initiates: 60

Quebec Alpha—McGill University, Montreal, Quebec  
Installed: April 5, 1902. Total Initiates: 1009

Rhode Island Alpha—Brown University, Providence, R.I.  
Installed: Feb. 22, 1889. Total Initiates: 996  
*Revoked: 1968.*

South Carolina Alpha—Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C.  
Chartered: Jan. 31, 1879. Total Initiates: 29  
*Revoked: 1885.*



South Carolina Beta—University of South Carolina,  
Columbia, S.C.

Chartered: Oct. 26, 1882. Total Initiates: 473

South Carolina Gamma—Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

Installed: March 7, 1970. Total Initiates: 599

South Dakota Alpha—University of South Dakota,  
Vermillion, S.D.

Installed: Dec. 18, 1906. Total Initiates: 1358

Tennessee Alpha—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Chartered: Jan 20, 1876. Total Initiates: 2132

Tennessee Beta—University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

Chartered: March 21, 1883. Total Initiates: 1414

Tennessee Gamma—University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Installed: Sept. 14, 1963. Total Initiates: 665

Tennessee Delta—Tennessee Technological University,  
Cookeville, Tenn.

Installed: May 5, 1969. Total Initiates: 462

Tennessee Epsilon—University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Installed: Jan. 23, 1993. Total Initiates: 83

Texas Alpha Prime—Austin College, Huntsville, Tex.

Chartered: June 9, 1853. Total Initiates: 7

*Revoked: 1854.*

Texas Alpha—Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex.

Chartered: May 23, 1878. Total Initiates: 40

*Revoked: 1883.*

Texas Beta—University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Chartered: Oct. 15, 1883. Total Initiates: 1608

Texas Gamma—Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

Installed: April 9, 1886. Total Initiates: 1370

Texas Delta—Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

Installed: April 26, 1923. Total Initiates: 1986

Texas Epsilon—Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Tex.

Installed: May 2, 1953. Total Initiates: 1962

Texas Zeta—Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex.

Installed: May 28, 1955. Total Initiates: 895

Texas Eta—Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Tex.

Installed: Dec. 15, 1962. Total Initiates: 716

Texas Theta—West Texas State University, Canyon, Tex.

Installed: Dec. 12, 1964. Total Initiates: 948

Texas Iota—Lamar University, Beaumont, Tex.

Installed: Oct, 16, 1965. Total Initiates: 332

*Revoked: 1994.*

Texas Kappa—University of Texas, Arlington, Tex.

Installed: Dec. 14, 1968. Total Initiates: 855



*Lothar Alfred Vasholz*  
*Colorado 1952*  
*1974-1976*





Dr. John David Millett  
DePauw 1933  
1972-1974

Texas Lambda—Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

Installed: Jan. 15, 1977. Total Initiates: 563

Texas Mu—Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Tex.

Chartered: Oct. 18, 1980. Total Initiates: 433

Texas Nu—Texas A&M University, College Station, Tex.

Installed: Dec 7, 1985. Total Initiates: 407

Texas Xi—University of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

Installed: March 3, 1990. Total Initiates: 101

Texas Omicron—University of North Texas, Denton, Tex.

Installed: April 14, 1991. Total Initiates: 78

Texas Pi—Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Tex.

Installed: Jan. 18, 1992. Total Initiates: 158

Utah Alpha—University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

Installed: Jan. 15, 1916. Total Initiates: 1536

Vermont Alpha—University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

Chartered: Oct. 30, 1879. Total Initiates: 1374

Virginia Alpha—Roanoke College, Salem, Va,

Chartered: May 31, 1869. Total Initiates: 156

*Revoked: 1896.*

Virginia Beta—University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Chartered: Nov. 18, 1873. Total Initiates: 1366

Virginia Gamma—Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va

Chartered: Feb. 2, 1874. Total Initiates: 951

Virginia Delta—University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.

Chartered: Sept. 30, 1875. Total Initiates: 1019

Virginia Epsilon— Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Chartered: Feb. 9, 1878. Total Initiates: 37

*Revoked: 1889.*

Virginia Zeta—Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

Chartered: Feb. 21, 1887. Total Initiates: 1182

Virginia Eta— Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University,

Blacksburg, Va.

Installed: April 29, 1972. Total Initiates: 400

Virginia Theta—Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.

Installed: March 19, 1994. Total Initiates: 65

Washington Alpha—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Installed: Feb. 12, 1901. Total Initiates: 2340

Washington Beta—Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Installed: April 2, 1915. Total Initiates: 1740

Washington Gamma—Washington State University,

Pullman, Wash.

Installed: March 12, 1918. Total Initiates: 1657



Washington Delta—University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.

Installed: Dec 6, 1952. Total Initiates: 986

Washington Epsilon—Eastern Washington University,  
Cheney, Wash.

Installed: March 2, 1991. Total Initiates: 98

West Virginia Alpha—West Virginia University,  
Morgantown, W.Va.

Installed: March 12, 1927. Total Initiates: 1120

West Virginia Beta—Marshall University, Huntington, W.Va.

Installed: April 8, 1986. Total Initiates: 55

*Revoked: 1994.*

Wisconsin Alpha—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Chartered: June 27, 1857. Total Initiates: 1698

Wisconsin Beta—Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

Chartered: Feb. 3, 1859. Total Initiates: 1323

Wisconsin Gamma—Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

Installed: Nov. 12, 1960. Total Initiates: 457

Wisconsin Delta—Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

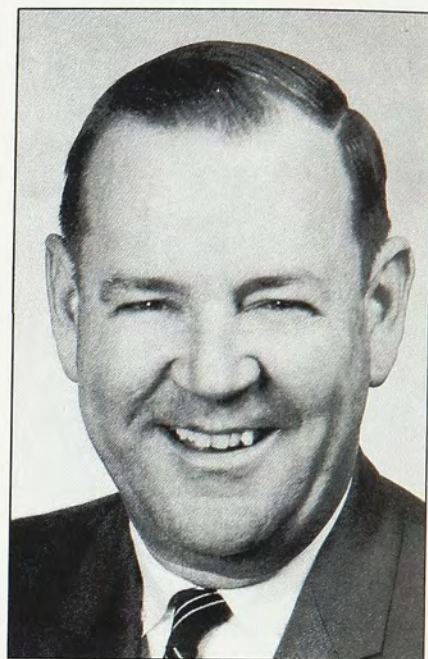
Installed: Nov. 11, 1988. Total Initiates: 95

*Revoked: 1994.*

Wyoming Alpha—University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

Installed: Nov. 24, 1934. Total Initiates: 858

*Revoked: 1994.*



*Wade Stackhouse Weatherford, Jr.  
North Carolina 1944  
1970-1972*



## Roll of Active Alumni Clubs

Birmingham, Alabama — Chartered 1895.  
Montgomery, Alabama — Chartered 1880.  
Calgary, Alberta — Chartered 1912.  
Green Valley, Arizona — Chartered 1980.  
Valley of the Sun, Arizona — Chartered 1921.  
Tucson, Arizona — Chartered 1924.  
Northeast Arkansas — Chartered 1966.  
Coachella Valley, California — Chartered 1964.  
North Bay, California — Chartered 1997.  
Orange County, California — Chartered 1974.  
San Diego, California — Chartered 1923.  
San Fernando Valley, California — Chartered 1968.  
San Francisco, California — Chartered 1886.  
Santa Clara Valley, California — Chartered 1976.  
Colorado Springs, Colorado — Chartered 1952.  
Denver, Colorado — Chartered 1893.  
Washington, D.C. — Chartered 1884.  
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. — Chartered 1950.  
Gainesville, Florida. — Chartered 1921.  
Jacksonville, Florida. — Chartered 1924.  
Miami, Florida. — Chartered 1925.  
Orlando, Florida. — Chartered 1925.  
St. Petersburg, Florida. — Chartered 1935.  
St. Petersburg Beach, Florida. — Chartered 1957.  
Sarasota, Florida. — Chartered 1952.  
Tallahassee, Florida. — Chartered 1959.  
Tampa, Florida. — Chartered 1914.  
West Palm Beach, Florida. — Chartered 1957.  
Atlanta, Georgia. — Chartered 1886.  
Brunswick/Golden Isles, Georgia. — Chartered 1981.  
Macon, Georgia. — Chartered 1895.  
Milledgeville, Georgia. — Chartered 1996.  
Chicago, Illinois — Chartered 1881.  
Fort Wayne, Indiana — Chartered 1906.  
Franklin, Indiana — Chartered 1876.  
Indianapolis, Indiana — Chartered 1871.  
Lafayette, Indiana — Chartered 1906.  
Des Moines, Iowa — Chartered 1908.  
Mount Pleasant, Iowa — Chartered 1905.  
Emporia, Kansas — Chartered 1909.  
Topeka, Kansas — Chartered 1910.  
Wichita, Kansas — Chartered 1919.  
Bowling Green, Kentucky. — Chartered 1966.  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana. — Chartered 1949.



Shreveport, Louisiana — Chartered 1928.  
Baltimore, Maryland — Chartered 1880.  
Boston, Massachusetts — Chartered 1893.  
Detroit, Michigan — Chartered 1897.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan — Chartered 1924.  
Greenwood, Mississippi — Chartered 1906.  
Jackson, Mississippi — Chartered 1956.  
Columbia, Missouri — Chartered 1957.  
Kansas City, Missouri — Chartered 1885.  
St. Joseph, Missouri — Chartered 1909.  
St. Louis, Missouri — Chartered 1887.  
Omaha, Nebraska — Chartered 1902.  
Las Vegas, Nevada — Chartered 1993.  
Reno, Nevada — Chartered 1970.  
Northern New Jersey — Chartered 1930.  
Albuquerque, New Mexico — Chartered 1944.  
Syracuse, New York — Chartered 1900.  
Raleigh, North Carolina — Chartered 1962.  
Grand Forks, North Dakota — Chartered 1921.  
Halifax, Nova Scotia — Chartered 1936.  
Akron, Ohio — Chartered 1884.  
Cincinnati, Ohio — Chartered 1881.  
Columbus, Ohio — Chartered 1898.  
Oxford, Ohio — Chartered 1932.  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma — Chartered 1903.  
Hamilton, Ontario — Chartered 1989.  
London, Ontario — Chartered 1962.  
Ottawa, Ontario — Chartered 1930.  
Toronto, Ontario — Chartered 1921.  
Portland, Oregon — Chartered 1902.  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania — Chartered 1923.  
Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania — Chartered 1944.  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania — Chartered 1887.  
Montreal, Quebec — Chartered 1908.  
Columbia, South Carolina — Chartered 1927.  
Chattanooga, Tennessee — Chartered 1912.  
Knoxville, Tennessee — Chartered 1928.  
Nashville, Tennessee — Chartered 1881.  
Amarillo, Texas — Chartered 1952.  
Arlington, Texas — Chartered 1969.  
Austin, Texas — Chartered 1899.  
Dallas, Texas — Chartered 1908.  
Denton, Texas — Chartered 1993.  
El Paso, Texas — Chartered 1912.  
San Marcos, Texas — Chartered 1995.  
Houston, Texas — Chartered 1910.



Lubbock, Texas — Chartered 1953.  
San Antonio, Texas — Chartered 1926.  
Salt Lake City, Utah — Chartered 1891.  
Lynchburg, Virginia — Chartered 1914.  
Richmond, Virginia — Chartered 1878.  
Emerald City, Washington — Chartered 1975.  
Spokane, Washington — Chartered 1893.  
Seattle, Washington — Chartered 1900.  
Southwest Washington — Chartered 1963.  
Morgantown, West Virginia — Chartered 1925.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin — Chartered 1897.





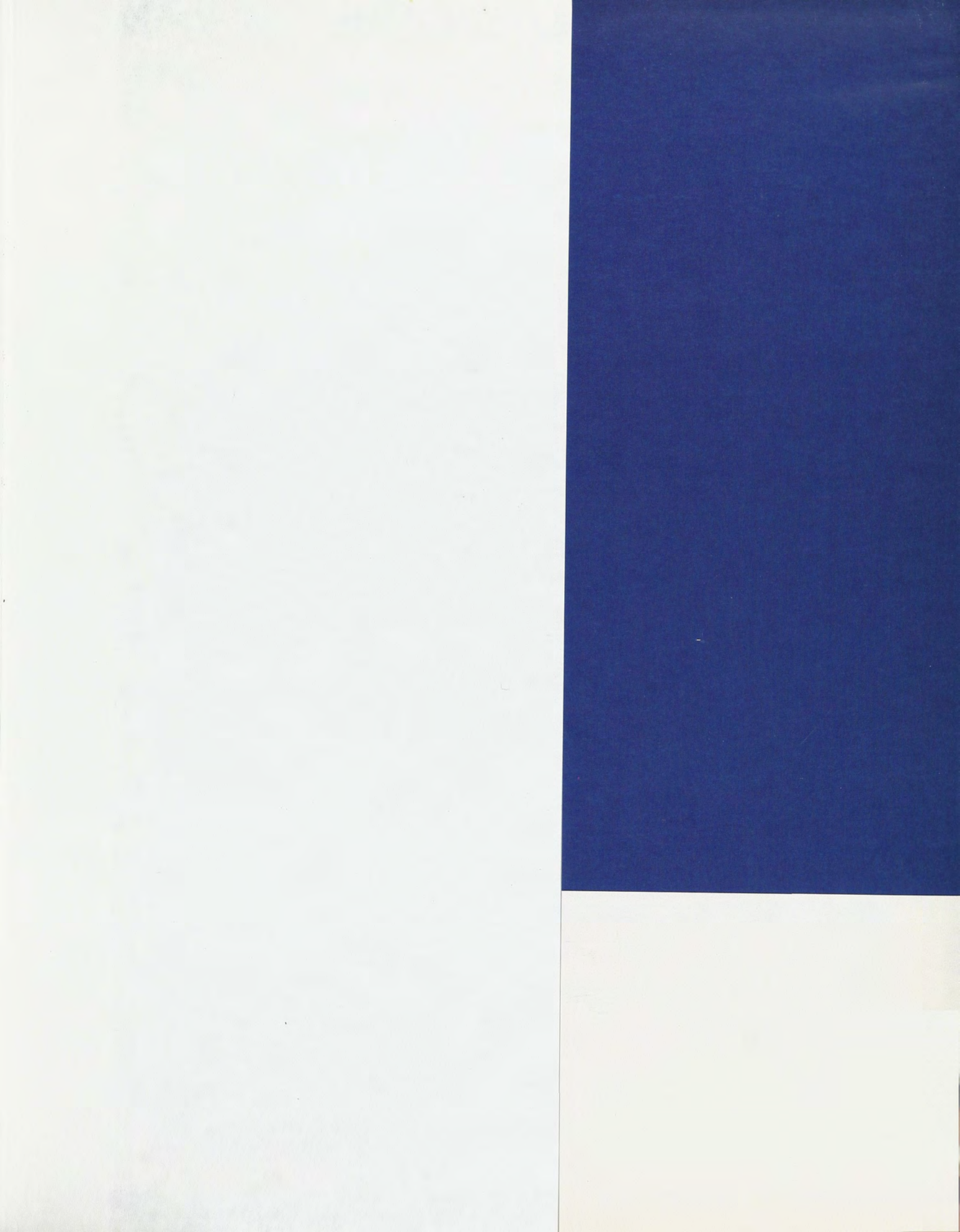














## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



On a sunny day in August 1992, Ritter Collett (Ohio '42) stood on an outdoor stage in Cooperstown, New York, and was formally inducted into the writers' wing of the national Baseball Hall of Fame. A few years later, Phi Delta Theta honored him with a distinguished alumnus award. The two awards illustrate his dedication to his profession and to the Fraternity.

Collett spent his entire career in Dayton, Ohio. He started at the *Dayton Journal* after winding up his Air Force service in 1946 and was shortly named sports editor. As Cox newspapers bought the *Journal*, merged it with the *Dayton Herald* and later with the *Dayton Daily News*, he remained in that post until 1991 when he assumed his present role of sports editor emeritus.

Throughout his career, Collett reported on countless World Series, Cincinnati Reds baseball, Cincinnati Bengals football and the University of Dayton Flyers. At one time he held Card # 1 in the Baseball Writers of America.

He is involved in many national and regional professional and charitable organizations.

He helped create the "Hutch Award" given annually by major league writers and broadcasters to the player who best exemplifies the character of the late Fred Hutchinson, the late Reds manager who died of cancer. It also provides scholarships for medical students working in cancer research.

Last year, sports legends Sparky Anderson, Bo Schembechler and Bobby Knight came to Dayton to honor Ritter's 50 years as a sports writer. The event raised \$160,000 for two local charities.

In Phi Delta Theta, Collett has been a frequent contributor to *The Scroll*. He has served on the Lou Gehrig Award Committee and is frequently on hand to present the award to a deserving major league player.

This is Collett's seventh book and the first major history of the Fraternity since 1973.

Collett and his wife, Jean, have two adult children.